GORAKHPUR.

Supplementary notes and statistics to

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OF THE

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Corrections to be made in the Gazetteer of Gorakhpur district.

CHAPTER I.

Page 1 line 14 *after* "year *to* year" *insert* "mainly."
" 1 " 19, *alter* 2,889,043 *to* 2,899,043.
" 1 " 20, " 4,514'13 *to* 4,529·7.
" 1 " 21, " 2,899,712 *to* 2906,533.
" 1 " 21, " "orders" *delete*—
"The district is thus far larger" and *insert*

"In the quinquennial period 1912-13 there was a net loss of 4,191 acres in the Bansgaon tahsil, which was however counter-balanced in part by gains of 1,128 acres in Deoria and 511 acres elsewhere; the average area during the period was 2,897,855 acres, while the actual area in 1912-13 was 2,895,582 acres only. Since then, a large tract measuring 2,977 acres situated between the two streams of the Ghogra near Panian has been transferred to Azamgarh by virtue of a decree based on an agreement between the late Raja of Majhauli, proprietor of Painan, and M. Ihtisham Ali, proprietor of Mainapur, in district Azamgarh. In spite of all these losses within recent years the district is far larger . . . ."

Page 2, line 14, *for* "for the most part" *read* "entirely."
" 2 " 6, *before* "the outer," *insert* "though the whole district is absolutely flat, its highest point being only 386 feet above the sea . . . "

Page 3, line 2 *for* "rivers" *read* "river."
" 3 " 24 *after* "soil" *add* "*note;* analysis shows varying amounts up to as much as 50 per cent. in some cases."

Page 3 line 17, *after* "district" *add* "A scrutiny of the height of the G. T. Survey Stations and an examination of the areas concerned shows existence of a line of depression from the north-east corner of the district near and north of Domakhand across the Nagwa-Sonari forest to the Rohin valley, so that in the case of any heavy flood on the Great Gandak the water of that river spills across the north of the district into the Rohin valley, and it would seem not impossible that in case of an extraordinary flood in the Great Gandak that river might change its course cutting across to the Rapti valley, and so continuing the south-west direction in which it flows for many miles before reaching

the N.-E. corner of the district where it turns abruptly to the S.-E."

Page 3, line 34, *after* "district" *insert* "though it is probable that this fact is largely responsible for the almost complete freedom from plague always enjoyed by the northern half of the district, as this style of house harbours rats to a much less extent than the usual sun-dried or burnt-brick or mud-walled house."

Page 4, line 32, *for* "Kuwana" *read* "Kuano."

BANDHS.

Page 5, *after* line 12, *insert* the following paragraphs marked "bandhs":—

"Of late years however several protective bandhs have been built. The largest of these is the Molony Bandh, an embankment 16 miles in length from the pontoon bridge near Bhawapar on the Rapti to Kuin Bazar, where high ground is met. It hugs the left or east bank of the river and was constructed as a famine relief work during the cold weather of 1906-07 and designed to protect the eastern kachar from the floods which have so often devastated it. The embankment varies from three to 12 feet in height with a minimum uniform breadth of four feet at the summit, save where it crosses the Lahsari nala, the channel excavated in a misguided attempt to drain the Ramgarh Tal; at this point it rises to a height of 30 feet and is some 12 feet wide on the crest. Besides this, roadside bandhs have been carried along the western side of the Azamgarh road from the pontoon bridge, round by the old distillery near Birdghat, and continued by the old Jail and Ilahi Bagh to the railway embankment near Domingarh.

"The construction of the Molony Bandh, while undoubtedly benefiting the eastern side of the river, has forced the water to take a more westerly course, and there is no doubt that more damage is now done by inundation than was formerly the case, and the water being headed up to some extent has forced its way across into the Ami valley to a greater degree than heretofore. Thus part of the old embankment of the Basti road between Birdghat and Kalesar was recently carried away owing to a southerly set of the river. This has necessitated a realignment of the road

five miles from Gorakhpur, while the rest of the bandh has been considerably strengthened and extended as far as Sahjanwa; while a branch of this, known as the Bukhta Bandh, is carried from Kalesar as far as the railway embankment near the railway bridge over the Rapti, four miles east of Sahjanwa. These bands are all two feet above high flood level. There are other bandhs higher up the Rapti valley constructed by the owners of the Peppi Estates and other zamindars, but there has been no general scheme and the absence of this has deprived the works of much of their usefulness. Many villages are very anxious for bandhs to be made and are quite willing to pay a rate for this. It is however of no use making more isolated bandhs. What is required is a proper hydrographic survey of the valley of the Rapti to determine where bandhs should be made and what other training works are required. Mr. S. Athin, Superintending Engineer, was appointed to do this in February, 1916, but so late in the season that he was unable to touch more than the fringe of what was required. Stress of the war and consequent shortness of staff has since prevented anything further being done in this connection."

Page 5, line 19 *delete* "at the same time."

FLOODS.

Page 6, line 2 *after* "recorded in 1889" *insert*—

"In the latter half of July 1910 the rainfall, especially in the north of the district, was exceedingly heavy. From the 16th to the 30th 25·86 inches were accorded at the Mahrajgunj tahsil and there can be no doubt that very heavy falls occurred in the foothills of the Nepal Himalayas. As a result two large irrigation drains on the Peppi estate in the north of the Basti district burst and their contents went to swell the floods in the Rapti valley.

"Anxiety was first felt on the 27th June, when, following on falls in Mahrajganj of 3·90 inches on the 23rd, ·54 on the 24th, 6·55 on the 25th, and 3·64 on the 26th, the Rapti rose with great rapidity. By the 31st it reached its maximum, which was also the highest flood level on record. At the Sahjanwa railway bridge, the flood level was 253·50 as compared with the previous record of 253·25 on the 4th August, 1889, and at the

Ilahi Bagh sluice gates it reached 16 feet 2 inches on the gauge, compared with 16 feet ½ inch the previous maximum.

"It was clear on the 27th July, that extraordinary efforts were necessary to prevent the water sweeping over the Azamgarh road and so flowing back in the city. A small roadside bandh was already in existence; this was rapidly strengthened and enlarged and eventually proved sufficient to prevent any encroachment east of the road. The Molony bandh however, which runs from the Azamgarh road to the village of Kulu, a distance of 16 miles along the left or east bandh of the Rapti, was seriously breached at the 13th mile. On the Tucker bandh on the main road to Azamgarh, at the first bridge, 14 miles from Gorakhpur, the water reached the roadway and the down-stream portion of one of the piers of the bridge fell in. For some time there seemed a possibility that at least one span of the bridge would be washed away, but the subsidence of the floods in the beginning of August enabled urgent repairs to be carried out and the bridge was eventually saved.

"Notwithstanding the enormous area covered by the floods, only one human being was drowned. Nor was the mortality among cattle serious. The grazing grounds were however under water for a considerable time and there was widespread loss of fodder. Some of the reserved forest blocks were thrown open to free grazing and passes for 13,200 cattle were issued for these areas.

"A small amount of relief was granted in the shape of doles of grain, the funds being obtained by public subscription and administered by committees in the affected tracts."

Page 7, line 11, *delete* "recently."

" 7, lines 13-15, *delete* "A railway . . . Bagaha," and *substitute*—

"A fine railway bridge of 15 spans, measuring 2,260 feet, has recently been constructed over the river and was opened to traffic in 1912; the connected training works have done much to fix the course of the river for several miles above the bridge. Elsewhere . . . "

Page 8, line 20, *delete* "It is crossed . . . other places," and *substitute*—

"It is crossed by bridges at Hetimpur and at Sirsia, and by ferries at Captainganj and one or two other places."

Page 9, line 26, *for* "by a pontoon Birdghat" *read* "by pontoon bridges at Bhawapar and Birdghat . . . "

Page 11, lines 23-25, *for* " is filled . . . country" *read* "was formerly only filled with flood water from the Rapti to the great detriment of the surrounding country.

"This channel has however gradually deepened until it now carries in the cold weather practically as much water as the main stream of the Rapti, and threatens to become before long the main stream of that river."

Page 11, line 25 *delete* "Further south." *Delete* from page 12, line 36 starting "under existing circumstances . . . " to page 13, line 19 ending " . . . crest" and *substitute*—

"The various bandhs erected in recent years have already been noticed. It is however doubtful whether it would be possible or advisable to close up all the channels by which flood water can escape, certainly not until the whole Rapti valley has been properly examined by an Irrigation officer."

Page 13, line 33, *delete* "and has never since been repaired," and *substitute* "and it has only recently been replaced by a screw-pile bridge."

Page 16, line 11 *delete* "recently."

" 16 " 15 *add* after "banks"—"It is however doubtful whether the exclusion of the flood waters of the Rapti and the consequent cessation of the flushing out of the Ramgarh Tal has not caused a deterioration of the healthiness of its neighbourhood, more especially as of late years there has been a serious spread of the water hyacinth (Elchornis crassipes) over the Tal."

Page 18, line 28 to page 19, line 15, *delete* whole paragraph :—

"Taking . . . tahsils" and *substitute* "Taking the average of the returns for the five years ending 1912-13, the total area of barren and uncultivated land including the reserved forest amounts to 771,475 acres, or 23·7 per cent. of the entire district, if the forest area be excluded.

"The area shown as totally barren amounts to 236,323 acres; this includes 86,561 acres permanently occupied by railways,

roads, buildings, and the like, and 118,735 acres covered with water; for the five years ending 1907,08, the average area covered with water was 128,695 acres; this shows to what extent small tals have been brought into cultivation within the last few years. Thus there are only 31,028 acres actually barren and unfit for cultivation, nearly half of which consists of sterile sand along the course of the Ghagra in tahsils Bansgaon and Deoria. The balance shown as culturable is 535,152 acres; from this again must be deducted 64,082 acres of groves, 6,592 acres under preparation for sugarcane and 79,675 acres of new fallow, left temporarily untilled under the ordinary system of rotation.

"This leaves 161,123 acres of old fallow and 223,679 acres of unbroken waste, called banjar. The latter includes both Government and private forests and nearly two-thirds of it are to be found in Mahrajganj tahsil, and the bulk of the remainder is in Padrauna and Gorakhpur. Apart from the forests, there is a residue of nearly 90,000 acres occupied for the most part by scrub jungle and grass pasture. Of late years there has been a marked expansion of tillage; for the five years ending 1907-08 the area of banjar was 235,507 acres and of old fallow 187,822 acres thus within the last few years, 38,527 acres have been brought into cultivation. Still the area of old fallow is far from negligible even in the southern tahsils, and in spite of the density of the population there can be no doubt that the district has by no means reached the limit of cultivation, and under favourable circumstances a still further expansion of tillage may be expected."

Page 20, line 28, *after* "Deputy Conservator" *read* "or Assistant Conservator."

Page 21, line 6, *for* "Ranges" *read* "forests."

" 21, " 11, *delete* "and the only . . . uliginosa" and *insert* "and the most common trees are Jamun (Eugenia Jambolana), Paniari (Barringtonia acutangula), Panar (Randia uliginosa), Bhaisa (Salik tetrasperma) and Bhillaur (trewia nudiflora)."

Lines 17 and 18, omit the words "in the Northern and Central Ranges."

Page 21, line 21, *for* "103·05 square miles" *read* "64,072 acres."

Page 21, line 23 to page 24, line 31, *for* "Big trees are scarce except perhaps in the north, etc.," *substitute* "Big trees are very scarce everywhere, as practically all the saleable material had been cut before the forests were reserved. There are a few large trees in the northern forests but most of them are unsound, knotty, and crooked, while in nearly every case they have been tapped for resin, a practice which has been disallowed since about 1860.

"The bulk of the crop has developed from the saplings and seedlings left by the timber contractors who worked in the forests before they were reserved. Most of these younger trees are sound and straight; the best specimens occur in Nagwa and Sonari forests and in the small Tulsi Ram block near Nichlaul, but in many other parts the sal is of very fair quality and the sal forests generally are very promising. Natural reproduction is irregular but has increased considerably during the last few years. Over fairly large areas it is very good wherever the overhead cover is not too dense, but elsewhere it is held back by unfavourable soil conditions, grass and thick undergrowth of inferior species. The sal tends to disappear wherever the drainage is defective or the soil stiffens into heavy clay, even trivial depressions in the midst of the sal area often forming blanks devoid of seedlings. There is one enormous blank to the east of Nagwa forests, but this appears to owe its origin to the reclamation of the land for cultivation at a recent date. In the grass lands at the edge of the sal blocks there is sometimes an abundant growth of "asna" (Terminalia tomentosa). Other useful timbers that are found in the sal forests are Panan (Ougenina dalbergioides), Haldu or Karma (Adina cordifolia), Bijasal (Pterocarpus Marsupium), Kaim or Tikkoe (Stephegyne parvifolia) and Gambhar (Gmelina arborea). Miscellaneous forest is found on the intermediate levels but its extent is nowhere great save in Domakhand. The "Jamun" (Eugenia Jambolana) grows very freely along the banks of water courses but seldom attains in any size. Khair (Acacia catechu) is not uncommon in Dhomakhand and along the banks of the Piyas in Nagwa and Sonari and is occasionally exploited for the extraction of "katha" or "cutch."

"Semal (Bombax malabaricum) occurs throughout the forests and must at one time have been very common near the Gandak in the Domakhand reserve. Shisham (Dalbergia Sissoo) is also found as an indigenous species along the Gandak but is not common. It has been planted on a large scale in several other localities, notably at Sakhui in the south-west of Nagwa, where 2,080 acres of grass and fallow land were planted up between 1881 and 1885. Small experimental plantations of teak (Tectona grandis) have been made at different times and this tree is found to grow very well in Gorakhpur, although it is unlikely that it will ever yield timber of very large dimensions. Many other species occur but most of them are of little or no value as far as is known at present. The total number of species that have been found in the Gorakhpur forests, including trees, shrubs, and climbers, is 220. This number includes several only found further east as the Gorakhpur jungles (thanks apparently to the westerly course of the Great Gandak before reaching the district) seem to be the eastern boundary of many species found in the Eastern Sub-Himalaya jungles.

MANAGEMENT.

"The forests are divided into seven Ranges, the charge of which is held by Rangers or Deputy Rangers subordinate to the Divisional Forest Officer. Foresters are attached to some of the larger ranges to assist in carrying out cultural operations, markings, and other special works, and the whole division is subdivided into 39 beats each being in the charge of a Forest Guard. During the working season an additional staff of expert moharrirs and chaprasis is entertained for supervising the contractors' work, and from March to June fire-watchers are employed. Fire conservancy was first started in 1875 and has been very successful. Owing to the damp climate and the annual cutting of the grass for thatching purposes fires do not often break out, while such outbreaks as do occur are easily controlled owing to the good system of firelines. These firelines were laid out in 1892 and 1893 and are cleared every year before the forests and the grass lands are dry enough to burn. The total length of the firelines is 134 miles and the average annual cost of fire-protection is about Rs. 2,500.

"Further protection is afforded by the numerous roads, aggregating 289 miles in length, which have been constructed by the department.

"There are rest-houses at Ramgarh, Campierganj, Pharenda, Surbar, Bhelampur, Banki, Pakri, Jagpur, Lachmipur, Tehrighat, Kushmahwa, Madhaulia, Dibhar, and Nichlaul.

EXPLOITATION.

"Before the forests were reserved, the purchasers of the forest produce were at liberty to cut whatever and wherever they liked. In 1865 Mr. Tebber, Forest Surveyor, in his report on the condition of the Gorakhpur Government Forests, wrote that practically nothing remained except saplings and seedlings and a few old crooked and defective trees. Orders were given in 1863 that only unsound trees should be felled, but these orders were not properly enforced until some years later. From 1868 young untrained men without any experience of forest work were employed as forest officers to hold charge of the Gorakhpur Forest Division, the first being appointed in 1868. There is frequent reference in their annual reports to the extension of cultivation, which was evidently still going on in the Government Forest especially in Nagwa and East Lohra blocks. There was no definite scheme of management before 1874, the general policy at this period being merely to let the existing crop of young saplings and poles grow up into saleable material, and to realise a little revenue out of the sale of thatching grass and unsound trees and from grazing fees.

"The disposal of unsound trees was, however, effected by the permit system under which permit holders owing to inadequate supervision were able to cut large numbers of young sound trees and it was not until about 1883 that a final stop was put to this practice.

EARLY WORKING PLANS.

"The first real working plan was complied in 1874, but this proved impracticable owing to the limited demand for forest produce and was cancelled in 1876, from which year to 1887 work was conducted on the lines of notes drawn up by Mr. Greigh; in 1887 a rough plan was drawn up but was not sanctioned, and the same fate attended plans submitted in 1889 and 1891.

WORKING PLAN, 1893—1913.

"In 1893 a plan was submitted by Mr. Mercer, and Mr. Harsarup, in accordance with notes drawn up by Mr. Eardly-Wilmot. This was introduced simultaneously with a re-arrangement of the forest administration. The two existing ranges were divided into three: the Southern range, comprising, the forests of Ramgarh, Tilkonia, Bhelampur, Banki, Bhari, Babban, Bhari Bhaisi, Chhitahi, and West Lehra; the Central range, comprising East Lehra Forest, East Lehra Majhar, Dudhal Forest, and Dudhal Majhar; and the Northern range, formed out of the forests of Nagwa, Sonari, and Domakhand with the two small outlying tracts of Tenduba and Gopalganj. This working plan was written to cover a period of 20 years and in 1913-14 a new-working was drawn up by Mr. Marriot in accordance with notes made uy Mr. Clutterbuck, Conservator of Forests, and has been sanctioned by Government.

PRESENT WORKING PLAN, 1914 onwards.

"It divides the forests into four working circles.

"Working circle I is sub-divided into W. C. I. A. (Ramgarh, Tilkonia, Bhilampur, and Banki Forest) and W. C. I. B. (Bhari, Babban, Bhari Baisi, Chhitani, and W. Lehra Forests). Working circle I is worked under a system of clear fellings, the regeneration of the cleared areas being obtained partly by natural and partly by artificial means. A great deal of attention is paid to the protection and tending of the young plants, and frequent thinnings and cleanings are prescribed in order to give the new crops every advantage. This intensive work in Working Circle I is made possible by the great demand that has grown up for produce of these forests owing to their isolated position in the middle of thickly-populated country and to good communications between them and Gorakhpur. They yield about Rs. 10 per acre per annum at present and are perhaps the only forests in India in which it is practicable as yet to adopt an intensive system of management that almost comes up to European standard. The forests of working circle Ib are not being regularly worked at present, as they suffered very much from drought in 1910, and re-generation in them is in a backward state.

"Eventually it is intended to work them similarly to the forests in working circle Ia, as their close proximity to the railway ensures a good demand for all the produce they can yield.

"Working Circle II includes the large sal forests in Dudhai, East Lehra, Nagwa, and Sonari blocks, which have gradually been growing up into valuable forests during the last half century; fellings having been restricted, ever since they were first reserved in 1855 to 1863, to the removal of decayed and valuable trees. Under the present working plan, overmature and crooked trees are being removed as well as unsound trees and these yield a large quantity of serviceable timber although of somewhat poor quality. Forestry is to a great extent a question of communications, and when the proposed new branch railway lines are opened it will be possible to work the Government sal forest in the north of the district as intensively as those in Working Circle I.

"Working Circle III consists of the extensive grass lands of East Lehra Majhar, and Dudhai Majhar, which are reserved primarily for the sake of pasturage and yield no revenue except from grazing and thatching grass.

"Working Circle IV is the Doma Khand block in the north-east of the district which, except for two small patches of sal forest, consists of miscellaneous forest and grass land. Most of this area is leased until 1919 and the rest is merely being protected for the time being, and yields practically no revenue.

RANGES.

"The 1914 working plan also introduced a redistribution of the forests into Ranges which now number seven instead of three as before. The Ranges, each of which is in the charge of a Ranger or Deputy Ranger with headquarters at the place which gives its name to the Range, are as follows:—

"1. Tilkonia Range.—Ramgarh Tilkonia, Bhelampur, and Banki forests.

"2. Campierganj Range—Bhari Babban, Bhari Baisi, Chhitahi, and West Lehra forests.

"3. Pakri Range (Dudhai forest and Dudhai Majhar.

"4. Lachhimpur Range—East Lehra forest and East Lehra Majhar).

"5. Chouk Sakhui Range, with headquarters at Chouk, Western part of Nagwa and Sonari forest.

"6. Madhaulia Range—Eastern part of Nagwa and Sonari forests and Tenduana.

"7. Nichlaul Range—Domakhand and Gopalganj. There are no rights of any kind in the forests. Grazing is permitted on payment over an area of 35,200 acres, the total number of cattle that were grazed in 1915-16 being 33,330 excluding a large number which graze in the Domakhand leased forest and are not enumerated.

"REVENUE.

"The chief product of the forests is sal in the shape of timber and fuel. The demand is mainly for metre gauge and light railway sleepers, for building-timber, including poles of two to three and a half ft. in girth which are in strong demand, and firewood, much of which is used in the sugar factories of the district.

"As the population is growing and the Zamindari forests disappearing, the local demand for forest produce from the Government forests is always on the increase. At the same time the yield from the Government forests is much greater now than in former years and a quantity of produce is exported to Dinapore, Chapra, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and other towns in the east of the United Provinces and in Bihar. The sale of thatching grass brings in about Rs. 45,000 per annum, while grazing fees, fish, bamboos, and wild fruits help appreciably to swell the total revenue. The financial results of the forest management have improved regularly and rapidly from the time when Government was in doubt whether the Gorakhpur forests were worth preserving to the present day when they are almost the best paying forests in India; the gross revenue having risen steadily from Rs. 5,235 in 1862-3 to Rs. 3,34,269 in 1914-15 and the gross annual expenditure having increased from Rs. 2,660 to Rs. 57,042 only during the same period. The financial prospects for the future are very promising, as the demand is always going up and most parts of the forests are now well stocked with timber the quality of which will steadily improve with the removal of the trees which were damaged before the forests were brought under proper management. The great need is for better railway communications for

the forests in the north of the district. The surveys for three new branch lines have already been made and work would have been started on them by now but for the war." *Page* 25, *lines* 5 *to* 7, *for* "The only, Gorakhpur" *read* "A considerable area or sal belonging to the Mian Sahib remains intact at Kusmahi, nine miles east of Gorakhpur. There is good sal in Jungle Farzand Ali belonging to the Majhauli Estate, which with another jungle village (Hathi Hathsar) has been leased to the Forest department. There are also somewhat extensive private sal forests south and west of the Banki Government forest, on which however considerable inroads have recently been made. The most extensive area of private forest is on the east side of the Great Gandak, where five villages belonging to the Bettia Estate are almost entirely forest. Their management has recently been made over to the Bettia Estate Forest Officer whose headquarters are at Bagaha in the Champaran district."

Page 25, lines 20 to 31, *delete* "Since the . . . much importance" and *substitute* "Since the Settlement there has been a considerable decrease, the area occupied by groves in 1908-09 being only 63,285 acres. Old groves were destroyed and converted to agricultural purposes. The chief reason for this undoubtedly was the demand on the part of sugar-refiners for wood as fuel. The wholesale destruction of all groves in the south-east of the district was only prevented by the sale of sal wood from the reserved forests, which was found to be better than mango wood as fuel. But as the blocks where the thinning out and replanting of trees took place gradually receded from the railway, the cost of sal wood steadily increased owing to higher cartage and as the demand for fuel continued to increase, there was a steady decline in the grove area of the district. There are however signs that this process has now stopped. Coal is being increasingly used as fuel, especially at Rampur Karkhana, while the extension of the railway has brought many blocks of the reserved forest nearer to the railway line. Accordingly, there has been a marked growth in the number of new plantations within the last few years. The average area covered by groves during the five years ending 1912-13 is 64,082 acres, while the actual figure for 1912-13 is 64,918 acres.

"The only tahsil which shows a steady decrease in the grove

area during the last five years is Bansgaon. In spite of this decrease however the proportion of groves is still highest in Bansgaon, being 3·65 per cent. of the total area of the tahsil, as compared with a percentage of 2·21 for the district generally."

Page 26, line 18, "*alter* Rs. "2" *to* "Rs. 2-4-0 including four annas royalty."

Page 26, line 20 *alter* Rs. 7-0-0 *to* Rs. 8-2-0.
,, 26, ,, 21 ,, ,, 20-0-0 ,, ,, 5-0-0.
,, 26, ,, 28 ,, ,, 8-8-0 ,, ,, 9-0-0.
,, 26, ,, 28 ,, ,, 7-0-0 ,, ,, 8-0-0.
,, 26, ,, 28 ,, ,, 5-0-0 ,, ,, 6-0-0.
,, 26, ,, 29 ,, Re. 1-12-0 ,, ,, 1-0-0.
,, 26, ,, 33 ,, Rs. 2-0-0 ,, ,, 2-4-0.
,, 27, ,, 4 *alter* "four annas" to "Re. 1-12-0."

,, 27, lines 6 to 8, *delete* "bamboos of all . . . per hundred" and *substitute*—

"Bamboos of all sizes have gone up in price considerably during the last few years, the larger kinds which were sold for Rs. 20 per hundred not so very long ago now fetch as much as Rs. 50, while the smaller kinds have also gone up from Rs. 12 or Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per hundred."

Page 28, lines 1-4, *delete*: "During the . . . Rs. 139" and *substitute*—

"For the five years ending 1915 the average number of reported deaths from snake-bite was 526 annually, as compared with 489 for the preceding five years."

Page 29, line 13, *alter* 9,916 *to* 2598.

4141, to 956.

Page 29, lines 32 to 35 *for* "and no attempts bull," *read*—

"Little has been done towards improving the local breed, reproduction being as a rule left to the agency of the ownerless and half-wild bull. But about a dozen Kheri bulls have been imported from the Government cattle farm in that district by various co-operative credit societies, mostly in the neighbourhood of Kassia, and one or two of the larger zamindars have imported such bulls, which are deemed best suited to improve the breed."

Page 33, lines 24, 612, *after* 865 *insert*—

"The census of 1914-15 shows that the increase still

continues. The number of plough cattle is 704,879, in addition to 5,731 male buffaloes.

"The number of ploughs has however also increased to 321,668, so that the average for each plough has decreased to 2·19. The cows number 447,695 and the cow-buffaloes 135,415 both showing a substantial increase; the total of young stock has however decreased to 548,097."

Page 31, line 5, *alter* 13,289 *to* 14,831.

" 31, lines 13 to 20, *delete* "small as . . . overloaded;" and *substitute*—

"In spite of this, within the last five years the number of ponies has increased by 12·3 per cent.; for in 1909 they only numbered 13,209. This is probably connected with the growth in material prosperity of the district, many even of the smaller zamindars having taken to riding. At the same time, with the improvement of roads ponies as pack animals are being gradually replaced by carts, which have increased to 38,486, this substitution representing an immense gain in efficiency."

Page 31, line 20, *alter* 11,276 to 12,196.

" 31, " 21, " 1904 to 1914.

" 31, " 30, " 58,678 to 58,395.

" 31, lines 24 and 25, *for* "camels . . . enumeration" *read* "except during the cold and hot seasons, camels are unsuited to the climate. They make useful transport for officials in the touring season, coming for that purpose from the west of the province. Only 81 are recorded as permanently in the district."

Page 31, line 29, *delete* "the former importance" and *insert* after "total" the words "number of sheep."

Page 31, lines 35 and 36 *delete* "aggregating 612,865 in 1919" and *substitute*—

"Though they show a slight decline within the last five years, numbering 605,748 in 1914 as compared with 612,865 in 1909."

Page 32, line 2 *after* "prolific" *insert*—

"They are as destructive as elsewhere of tree-growth."

NOTE ON CATTLE DISEASE.

Page 32, lines 12 to 18, *delete* "at the first export" and *insert*—

"There are dispensaries at both Kasia and Deoria and a regular cattle hospital at Gorakhpur, which was taken over by the

District Board in 1915. It is hoped before long to have nine veterinary assistants for the district, one in each of the six tahsils on peripatetic work and the other three in charge of hospitals at Gorakhpur, Kassia, and Deoria."

Page 33, line 18, *after* "50" *add* "and the air is always damp; heavy dews continuing through practically the whole of the cold weather."

RAINFALL.

Page 33, line 37, *after* "more than 46·38" *insert*—

"For the 10 years ending 1915, the rainfall was somewhat less, averaging 49·18 inches for the district; Mahraganj as usual received the largest amount, 55·03 inches annually, while the fall in Deoria averaged only 44·73."

Page 34, line 5, *after* "as a whole 63·75" *insert*—

"Again in 1910 Mahrajganj received 81·83 inches, while the average for the district was 65·16. The floods in this year caused considerable damage. In 1915 again the rainfall was heavy, the average for the district being 63·71 inches."

HEALTH.

Page 35, *delete* lines 3 to 5, viz., "subsequent years . . . 36·88 per mille" and instead *insert* after line 2 the following:—

"The subsequent decade 1901—10 shows a slight improvement, for while the death-rate rose to 28·90 per thousand, the births also rose to 38·80. There was a remarkable rise in the birth-rate from 36·62 in 1908 to 46·96 in 1909; and though this high figure has not been kept up the average birth-rate for the five years in 1909—13 is 45·08. The ravages of plague and cholera account for the rise in the death-rate; they were particularly severe in 1910, when the death-rate rose to 35·10. The following year was almost as bad, the death-rate being 34·31, but since then it has again fallen and the average for 1912-13 is 28·65."

FEVERS.

Page 35, line 21, *after* "deaths" *insert* "recorded as."

" 35, " 36 to page 36, line 2 *delete* "succeeding period . . . total mortality" and *substitute*—

"The succeeding decade 1901—10 has been characterised by many violent epidemics of fever which have accounted on an average for 60,000 deaths yearly, or 70·45 per cent. of the total

mortality. Nor have the following years shown any sign of improvement; in 1911 as many as 74,319 cases of deaths from fever being recorded."

CHOLERA.

Page 36, line 21, *delete* the sentence "since 1901 . . . in 1906" and *substitute* "since 1901 matters have improved a little; the average for the 10 years 1901—10 is 4,399 deaths, or 5·16 per cent. of the total deaths. In 1906 there was a widespread outbreak introduced from Nepal and there were serious epidemics again in 1910 and 1913. It may be noticed that the old objection to the permanganating of wells is slowly disappearing, but no real diminution of cholera epidemics is to be looked for until the custom of throwing corpses of persons who have died of cholera into water is stopped."

SMALL-POX.

Page 37, line 9, *delete* "The figures . . . numbered 3,166" and *insert*—

"The figures of succeeding years have shown considerable improvement; the average for the decade 1901—10 was 1,386 but this was in large measure due to the severe attacks of 1907 and 1908; in the latter year the deaths numbered 7,985. The average for the four years 1911-14 is only 96."

Page 37, line 14, *delete* the word "Primary."

" 37, lines 16 and 17 *delete* "while for . . . been 89,900" and *insert*—

"The average for the 10 years ending 1910 was 88,686, while for the five years 1911—15 the average has been 95,306, of which only 751 have been cases of re-vaccination. The percentage of successful vaccinations is 98·24 for primary operations and only 78·27 for re-vaccinations."

Page 37, line 19, *alter* 630,000 to 667,142, and *alter* 21·3 to 20·8.

Page 37, line 25, *alter* 47 to 48.

" 37, " 25, *after* "municipality" *insert* comma and *add* "one by the notified area."

Page 37, line 29 (at end of paragraph) *insert* "In the five years 1911—15 the average number vaccinated annually within the municipality was 2,082, while the annual cost has been Rs. 400."

PLAGUE.

Page 37, *delete* the whole paragraph and *substitute*—

"Plague first made its appearance in 1902, when 3,677 persons were carried off by the disease. Since that time it has been steadily present with varying intensity, the annual average for the nine years 1902—1910 being 6,290. This high figure shows signs of increase rather than decrease; for from 1911 to 1914 the disease was responsible for 10,697 deaths annually. Plague is worst in the south of the district; so far it has not penetrated the Mahrajganj tahsil or the north of Padrauna. The city has suffered severely and is now almost deserted when plague attacks any of the *muhallas*. Few effective measures have been taken to eradicate the disease, for evacuation has seldom been complete and disinfection has never been popular.

"The policy of killing rats was in vogue from 1907 to 1910, but was then given up, as it was not found practicable. At the end of 1913, fumigation was resorted to in several muhallas of the city, but there was considerable public opposition and only some 696 houses were actually fumigated. Besides, it was found impracticable to remove the grain bins or to get at the rats in the roofs and the large number of ruined houses was an additional difficulty.

"For these reasons the experiment met with but indifferent success and the mortality from plague in 1914 was as much as 12,865—a figure which was only surpassed in 1910, the figure for which year was 14,980. Inoculation was started in 1907, but up to the present time has made little headway. Evacuation is however resorted to with fair promptitude as far as is possible."

Page 38, line 17, *after* "rivers" *insert* "though it is far more likely to be connected with the fact that the alluvium brought down by the Great Gandak and forming the 'Ghat' soil consists very largely of chalk, with the result that all water in that area is strongly impregnated with that material."

CHAPTER II.

Page 39, line 4 *after* "in" *insert* "the northern parts of."

" 39, " 5 " "province" *add* "though cultivation

improves steadily towards the south and is probably at least as good as in most districts in Bansgaon and Deoria."

CULTIVATED AREA.

Page 40, line last *alter* 2,064,058 to 2,126,380.

,, 40, ,, ,, ,, 71·17 to 73·4.

,, 40, ,, ,, ,, 76·16 to 76·3.

,, 41, lines 1 to 4 *delete* "This is a . . . 1907-08" and *substitute*—

"Thus there has been a remarkable increase in the last few years, the highest level having been reached in 1909-10, when 2,134,575 acres were under cultivation."

Page 41, line 9, *alter* 200,000 to 150,000.

,, 42, l·13 *for* 25 *read* 50.

HARVESTS.

Page 45, lines 3 to 15 *delete* "in the year . . . seasons" and *substitute*—

"For the 10 years ending 1907-08 the kharif averaged 1,507,374 acres and the rabi 1,195,983 acres, the ratio of the rabi to the kharif being 79·1. Since then the area under spring crops has increased more rapidly than that under autumn crops, the average for the last five years being 1,286,715 acres under the former and 1,574,066 acres under the latter, the ratio of the rabi to the kharif being ·82 while in 1910-11 the rabi area was as high as 1,444,828 acres and the kharif area only 1,515,063 acres. The relative proportion varies greatly in different parts of the district, more than half the total kharif is to be found in the two tahsils of Maharajganj and Padrauna, though the rabi is more evenly distributed. In Padrauna the proportion of kharif to rabi is as 100 to 61, and an almost equally marked preponderance is to be found in Maharajganj, in spite of the fact that of recent years the increase in the rabi has been nearly double that in the kharif, in fact the proportion of autumn to spring crops in Maharajganj was ·55 for the 10 years ending 1907-08 as compared with 64 for the five following years. In the Hata tahsil too the kharif covers decidedly the larger area, the rabi being ·81 of the kharif, but in Deoria the difference is very slight, the ratio being ·97, while in Gorakhpur and Bansgaon, and especially the latter, owing to the wide expanse of kachhar the rabi takes the leading price in all but

most exceptional reasons. It must however be noticed that of late years the proportion of rabi to kharif has decreased in both these tahsils the figures for the five years ending 1912-13 being 1·11 and 1·31 respectively, as compared with 1·14 and 1·33 for the proceeding decade."

Page 45, line 26.

DOUBLE-CROPPING.

Alter "705,662" into "729,185."

,, "34·2" ,, "33·9."

Page 46, line 4—

Alter "some 24" into "26·8."

Page 46, lines 16 to 24 *delete* "but since the . . . in the district" and *substitute*—

"RICE.

"Thereafter a remarkable expansion occurred and for the five years ending 1907-08 the average area under rice was no less than 955,236 acres, or 62 per cent. of the entire kharif, the area under this crop in 1906-07 being 1,028,251 acres. The next five years however show a slight decrease, the average area under rice being 931,975 acres or 59·2 per cent. of the kharif. The distribution of this crop is very uneven; in Deoria it constitutes 33·7 per cent. of the kharif of the tahsil as compared with 64·7 per cent. in Hata and 84 per cent. in Maharajganj, the latter containing two-fifths of the entire rice land in the district. The decline of the last five years is most apparent in Padrauna and Deoria, where the proportions have decreased from 45·6 and 37·3 per cent. to 41·2 and 33·7 per cent. respectively."

Page 47, lines 7 to 14 *delete* "The present . . . total kharif," and *substitute*—

"KODON.

"It is generally sown either in combination with rice or with arhar; the statistics do not discriminate between these crops; the kodon rice combination is generally passed off as rice, while the kodon-arhar mixture and kodon alone are shown together. The present average area of the latter is 269,294, acres or 17·1 per cent. of the kharif; in 1908-09 the area reached the surprising figure of 361,741 acres. For the five years ending 1907-08 the area sown with kodon alone is given as 162,878 acres; no separate

statistics are available for the kodon-arhar combination which was doubtless sometimes included in kodon and at others in arhar. Accordingly the gigantic increase shown in the area under kondon is accompanied by a decrease in both arhar and rice. But even allowing for a certain amount of confusion there can be no doubt the last few years have witnessed a substantial increase in the area sown with kodon and kodon-arhar. This increase is most marked in the Deoria tahsil; the average area five years ago was only 24,002 acres, while the present figure is 65,360 acres or 34·3 per cent. of the total kharif area of the tahsil. In Hata also the area covered by this crop has increased from 10,900 to 28,745 acres. In the Gorakhpur tahsil it covers 44,878 acres or 23·4 per cent. of the kharif; while the largest area is to be found in Padrauna, where it occupies 73,483 acres though here it only amounts to 19·4 per cent. of the total kharif for the tahsil."

Page 47, lines 20 to 27, *delete* "Maize is now . . . of the east" and *substitute*—

"MAIZE.

"Maize is now a very important staple, at least in some parts of the district, the present average being 116,340 acres, or 7·39 per cent. of the kharif. More than half of this amount comes from the Padrauna tahsil, where maize occupies 15·6 per cent. of the area under autumn crops. The present area under maize is double the figures recorded in 1888, but the last 10 years show practically no increase in this area; in fact the area under maize in Padrauna has decreased from 61,311 acres annually for the five years ending 1902-03 to 58,967 acres at the present time. In Gorakhpur and Maharajganj it is however increasingly popular, though its real home is still in the higher Bhat lands of the east."

Page 47, line 34 to page 48, line 4, *delete* "A still . . . near future" and *substitute*—

SUGARCANE.

"A still more valuable product is sugarcane which covers on an average 106,444 acres, or 6·76 per cent. of the kharif and, like maize, gives excellent results in the Bhat soil. This fact accounts for its predominence in the Padrauna tahsil where

45,486 acres were sown on an average annually during the last five years, the corresponding figure for the 10 years previous being only 30,735. The bulk of the remainder is to be found in Hata, Deoria, and Maharajganj, but while the area in Deoria has of late decreased that in Maharajganj has shown a large extension; it has increased there from 5,478 acres annually for the five years ending 1902-03 to 7,112 acres in the next quinquennial period and 12,608 acre at the present time, the area having been thus more than doubled in 10 years."

Page 48, end of line 10, mark the word "area" with a star and give the following footnote in small type:—

"NOTE.—The actual village in which the data forming the basis of this note were obtained was Sonbarsa, near Hata; but the results are probably widely applicable. The maund in use (referred to as 'md.V') is one of 28 gandas of rupees or 112 tolas Government weight. The various operatives concerned in the work are—

"The Pakwaha, he who superintends the boiling of the juice, and keeps up the fire.

"The Murwaha, he who puts the cane into the mill.

"The Katarwaha, he who drives the bullocks, and, in the case of a wooden sugar mill, sits on the shaft thereof.

"The payments made by a cultivator who uses his own bullocks to work the mill are as follows :—

"To the carpenter who makes and repairs the mill; to the Pakwaha and to the murwaha, each one maund (V) of gur after every 24 retained by the cultivator, the Pakwaha and Murwaha also each receive Re. 1 in cash. To the Katarwaha Rs. 2 in cash per month with food and some clothes, or say equivalent to annas 2 per day. For cutting, stripping, and bringing to the mill enough cane for one mill :—

"Four men at about three Gorakhpuri pice per day in cash with parched rice, cane-juice, etc., reckoned at about equivalent to six annas Government coin per day. The boiling pan (karah) used to cost about Rs. 6 before the war, but was then (1917) reckoned to cost about Rs. 10. It lasts eight or 10 seasons. In addition to these charges the zamindar levies a charge of from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8 per mill; this is known as kolhuwana. Thus as the

total expenses in producing **24** mds. V of gur from his own cane we have, (the rate of production being approximately one maund V per mill per day).

	Gur.	Cash.
		Rs. a.
Carpenter	1 Md. V	..
Pakwaha	1	1 0
Murwaha	1	1 0
Katarwaha	..	3 6
Cutting and stripping	..	10 2
Kolhuwaha, karah, and miscellaneous (say) ..	..	0 8
Total ..	3 mds. V	16 0

or, converting to Government weight, we have as the cost to the cultivator of producing $24 \times 112/80$ standard maunds of gur the value of $3 \times 112/80$ maund + Rs. 16. If now we put A as the price in rupees of 1 maund (Government) of gur we have at the cost of producing that one maund in rupees : $\frac{21A + 80}{168}$ (Details of calculation are—cost is—
$\frac{3A \times 112/80 + 16}{24 \times 112/80} = \frac{21A/5 + 16}{24 \times 7/8} = \frac{21A + 80}{168}$. In this village it is stated that from 8 to 10 maunds of cane are required to produce a maund of gur. If we take the higher figure the value of 10 maunds of cane is the price of the gur less the cost of production or A $\frac{(21A + 80)}{168}$ or $\frac{(47A - 80)}{168}$ rupees. Thus the cane is worth to the cultivator $\frac{14\ 7A - 8}{168}$ rupees per maund or in annas $(7A/5 - \cdot 76)$ or very nearly 7A/5 annas less **9** pies.

"If the cultivator has to hire bullocks to work the mill the system is precisely similar save that in this case the carpenter, pakwaha, and murwaha are said to be to receive the same payments after every 20 mds. V and that for the bullocks 4 mds. V are paid after every 20 mds. V. retained by the cultivator; the payment for the bullocks however includes the pay of the katarwaha. Allowing the same amounts for cutting, stripping, and other items as in the former case we have as the total cost of producing 20 mds. V the value of **7** mds. V of gur plus Rs. 12-10, whence the cost to the cultivator of 1 md. (Government) of gur is—
$\frac{7A + 112/80 + 12 \cdot 625}{20 \times 112/80}$ or $\frac{49A + 63 \cdot 125}{140}$ and the value of 10 mds. of

cane is $\frac{A-49A+63.125}{140}$ rupees or $\frac{91A-63.125}{140}$ rupees, whence the value of a maund of cane is in annas 1·04A—·72 or very nearly 1·04 annas less 9 pies.

"Comparing the two we thus have—

Prices of gur in rupees per md. (Government).	Value of cane to cultivator in annas per md. (Government).	
	Using his own bullocks.	Hiring bullocks.
A ..	(1·4A—·76)	(1·04A—·72)
	a. p.	a. p.
2·5 ..	2·74 or 2 9	1·88 or 1 10
3·0 ..	3·44 or 3 5	2·40 or 2 5
3·5 ..	4·14 or 4 2	2·92 or 2 11
4·0 ..	4·84 or 4 10	3·44 or 3 5
4·5 ..	5·54 or 5 7	3·96 or 4 0

"As regards the comparative merits of the wooden and metal kolhus it is reckoned that the latter express from 6¼ to 12½ per cent. more juice but that no more gur can be made in a day; merely less cane is used to make it. Thus in using a metal kolhu it is fairer to estimate about eight and a half mds. of cane per md. of gur and calculation in precisely similar fashion we have the following sets of values as the value of the cane to the cultivator :—

Value of gur in rupees per md. (Government).	Value in annas per md. (Government) of cane to cultivator.	
	Using own bullocks.	Hiring bullocks.
A ..	(1·65A—·9)	(1·22A—·85
	a. p.	a. p.
2·5 ..	3·22 or 3 3	2·2 or 2 2
3·0 ..	4·05 or 4 1	2·81 or 2 10
3·5 ..	4·87 or 4 10	3·42 or 3 5
4·0 ..	5 7 or 5 8	4·03 or 4 0
4·5 ..	6·52 or 6 6	4·64 or 4 8

As already stated, the foregoing data are based on information obtained in Sonbarsa near Hata, and are of course not of

universal application; moreover, it is that they have been modified since they were obtained (in 1917). In some villages it would seem the pakwaha is paid more liberally, getting, for example, in addition to what has been above noted, another 10 seers of gur for every 28 bullocks, and a daily payment of two sugarcanes and a quarter seer of gur; or occasionally in lieu of the additional 10 seers of gur a cash payment of twelve annas. The details will vary from village to village. Similarly, also the yield of gur per maund of cane will vary considerably and that given as current in Sonbarsa would appear from later information to be probably above the average which is nearer 10 or 12 mds. of cane per maund of gur. Expert opinion as regards the comparative merits of the wooden and iron kolhus points to the probability that the iron kolhu does not extract a greater percentage of juice, but merely enables a greater quantity of cane to be crushed, and that is the explanation of the greater production of gur per day when it is used."

Page 48, lines 13 and 14, *delete* "By itself it . . . more frequently" and *substitute*—"Usually."

ARHAR.

Page 48, lines 20 to 25 *delete* "The average . . . and Bansgaon."

Page 48, line 26 *alter* "The crop" to "It."

" 48, lines 36 to 38 *delete* "On the whole . . . this crop" and *substitute*—

"The mixture of kodon and arhar has already been dealt with, while the combination of arhar and rice is invariably entered as rice only. The figures given for arhar alone show a considerable decrease within the last few years. Thus the average area for the five years ending 1912-13 is only 10,327 acres, or ·66 per cent. of the entire kharif, the corresponding figures for the preceding quinquennial period being 28,414 acres, or 1·84 per cent. and those for the five years ending 1902-03 being 44,333 acres, or 3 per cent. It is however clear that the figures for the period before 1907-08 are not to be relied on, as a considerable proportion of the kodon-arhar mixture was doubtless passed off as arhar alone. More than half the pure arhar comes from Mahrajganj,

the rest being grown principally in Hata, Padrauna, and Deoria; the almost total absence of pure arhar in the kachhar tracts of Bansgaon and Gorakhpur, according to these figures is significant. It may safely be asserted that the area under arhar crops, alone and mixed, so far from having decreased, has substantially increased of late years."

Page 49, line 16 *alter* "ten" to "fifteen."

" 49 " 17 " 1906-07 to 1912-13.

" 49 " 18 " 8,670 to 7.820.

" 49 " 19 " "Saleempur" *insert* commas and *add*—

"74·2 per cent. of the crop being cultivated in the former and 20 per cent. in the latter tahsil."

Page 49 line, *add* 33 after "position." The cutting off of the supply of synthetic indigo during the war and consequent great rise in the price of indigo caused a considerable revival of the cultivation of indigo. Whether this is to be more than temporary improvement depends largely on how far the growth of the plant and the process of manufacture can be improved."

OTHER CROPS.

Page 49, line 36, *alter* 35,271 to 27,875.

" 49, " 37 to page 50, line 8, *delete*—

"Mention may . , . Padrauna" and *substitute* "Next in importance is the oil seed known as Til of which nearly half is to be found in Mahrajganj. The remaining crops include the pulses called Urd and Mung, which are most popular in the Gorakhpur tahsil; Juar (which is here invariably called Bajra) grown chiefly in Gorakhpur and Deoria, the well-known Bajra of other districts, which requires a light soil and little moisture, being seldom seen in these parts; Juar grown for fodder in Hata; garden and miscellaneous produce in Deoria and Padrauna. There are 1,423 acres under hemp and sanai, nearly half being in Padrauna."

Page 50, line 14—page 51, line 26, *delete*—

"the paragraph on wheat and barley" and *substitute*—

CEREALS.

"Among the rabi crops the foremost place is taken by the cereals, the total area occupied by wheat and barley, both alone and in combination, during the last five years being 655,253

acres. At the seventh settlement, about 1865, the total area was 546,227 acres, the figure rising to 578,008 acres in 1891 and to 674,544 at the last settlement, the increase being attributed mainly to the reclamation of the land from forests. The last year however would seem to have been an exceptionally favourable rabi season, for between 1878 and 1889 the average area devoted to cereals was only 552,725 acres. Since then the total area under cereals has steadily increased, though it has not kept pace with the expansion of the rest of the rabi crops. Thus for the five years ending 1902-03 the proportion of cereals was 52·8 per cent. of the entire rabi and for the next quinquennial period it was 52 per cent., the present figure being only 50·9 per cent. This is doubtless due to the increase in the popularity of various miscellaneous crops. Mahrajganj is the only tahsil in which the area under cereals shows a considerable increase.

"GUJAI.

"Among cereals by far the largest area is occupied by the mixture of wheat and barley known as Gujai, averaging 304,266 acres. If the old returns can be accepted, there would appear to have been an immense increase in the Gujai area, for at last settlement the total was only 211,875 acres, while, for the five years ending 1907-08 the average area under Gujai was 309,433 acres, or 25·5 per cent. of the spring harvest, in spite of the fact that the last year showed an abnormally small area under Gujai. As the crop at present constitutes only 23·7 per cent. of the rabi, it is clear there has been a considerable decrease in the last five years. In Maharajgunj it constitutes only 16·3 per cent. of the rabi crop of the tahsil; in Bansgaon, on the other hand Gujai covers 58,994 acres, or 31·7 per cent. of the spring harvest of the tahsil, while in Deoria the corresponding figures are no less than 66,644 acres and 36·1 per cent.

"BARLEY.

"Next to Gujai comes barley, which occupies an average area of 191,134 acres, or 14·8 per cent. of the entire rabi, the highest proportion being 17·7 per cent. in Deoria, followed by 16·2 per cent. in the Gorakhpur tahsil. Of recent years the area occupied by pure barley seems to have decreased; the returns of the last settlement showed 246,795 acres under this crop;

this figure was doubtless incorrect, though in the year 1907-08 we again find barley covering an area of 246,894 acres, and exceeding even the Gujai area for that year. Apart, however, from these exceptions, only 10 years ago barley constituted 16·1 per cent. of the entire rabi. The decline is most marked in the Padrauna tahsil, where for the five years ending 1902-03 the average area covered by barley was 54,775 acres as compared with 35,064 acres at the present time.

"There can be no doubt that barley is being gradually replaced by wheat in this tahsil. In the Gorakhpur tahsil, on the other hand, the reverse tendency is noticeable, the area under barley actually showing an appreciable increase; while Maharajganj shows an increase in both barley and wheat.

"WHEAT.

"The area under wheat alone has increased within the last few years. The present average area is 159,853 acres, or 12·4 per cent. of the spring harvest, as compared with 139,726 acres or 11·5 per cent. only five years ago. In 1878 the recorded area under wheat was 135,574 acres; at the last settlement this had risen to 215,837 acres; as the highest wheat area within recent years is only 175,713 acres, it seems pretty certain the former figures are not to be relied on; confusion was doubtless caused by the extensive practice of growing mixed rabi crops. The proportion of wheat is highest in the Padrauna tahsil, where it amounts to 18·1 per cent., followed by the Gorakhpur tahsil with 14·8 per cent. In Deoria the area under wheat alone is practically negligible, Gujai being the popular crop. Apart from this, wheat is pretty evenly distributed, the wheat of pargana Hasanpur Maghur and of Unaula being specially celebrated. The hard white wheats do not flourish in this district, the best results being obtained with the soft red varieties, for which there is no great demand in the export trade."

"PEAS.

Page 51, lines 31 to 34, *delete* "altogether . . . a figure" and *substitute*—

"Altogether it averages 237,954 acres, or 18·4 per cent. of the harvest, the highest proportion being 28·5 per cent. in the

Deoria tahsil, followed closely by 28·2 per cent. in Hata."

Page 51, last line, at end of paragraph *insert*—

"In 1907-08 there was a sudden fall to 108,813 acres, but succeeding years were more favourable, and in 1911-12 the crop occupied an area of as much as 333,633 acres. Peas form with rice the staple food of the mass of the population."

GRAM.

Page 52, lines 2 to 10 *delete* "sown alone . . . gram sown alone" and *substitute*—

"Sown alone it averages 109,020 acres, or 8·46 per cent. of of the rabi; 44 per cent of this is to be found in the Maharajganj tahsil, where gram is generally grown in the clay soils after the rice harvest; it is rarely to be seen in the Bhat tracts of Padrauna and Deoria, but elsewhere it is fairly evenly distributed. The mixture of gram and barley, sometimes called Bijra, averages nearly 84,700 acres, or 6·58 per cent. of the total rabi area; this mixture is becoming increasingly popular in the Gorakhpur and Bansgaon tahsils, a mixt re of gram and wheat is but rarely seen in this district."

OIL SEEDS.

Page 52, line 17 *alter* 89,985 to 96,722.

" 52 " 19 " 7·1 to 7·5 *alter* 43,000 *to* 35,088.

" 52 " 22 to 26, *delete* "The total . . . cultivation" and *substitute*—

"In fact it is largely from the proceeds of these crops that the ordinary cultivator hopes to pay his debts or buy his cattle, and the actual area under oil seeds must be considerably greater than is indicated by these statistics.

"At the same time the area covered by linseed shows abnormal variations, thus from 1877 to 1889 the average was 107,831 but in the year of the settlement there was a sudden rise to 182,245 acres. Again the average for the five years ending 1902-03 was 118,194 acres, while the area for 1903-04 was 199,016 acres, which decreased to 20,102 acres in 1907-08; by 1911-12 the area had again risen to 171,808 acres, but the very next year shows an extraordinary decrease to 45,520 acres only. These sudden variations are difficult to understand."

POPPY.

Page 53, lines 3 to 7 after "1899" *insert* semi-colon instead of comma; *delete* "but the average . . . extensive," and *substitute* "the average for the 10 years ending 1907-08 showed a slight rise to 16,035 acres, but the average of the last five years has been only 7,055 acres, or ·55 per cent. of the rabi. The only part of the district in which poppy cultivation can be described as even moderately extensive is the Deoria tahsil, where the crop covers 3,155 acres, the bulk of the remainder being in the Bansgaon and Padrauna tahsils."

OTHER CROPS.

Page 53, line 17 to 27, *delete* "The largest area . . . insignificant quantities" and *substitute*—

"The largest area, 39,126 acres, is taken up by masur or lentils over half being found in Padrauna, and nearly one quarter in Mahrajganj. Of the miscellaneous food crops, Latri and other vetches cover an area of 9,284 acres, being practically confined to Maharajganj and Padrauna; and Boro or winter rice averages 7,407 acres, over 40 per cent. of which is to be found in the Gorakhpur tahsil, while the area covered by the crop in Padrauna is negligible. Padrauna however holds a practical monopoly of the spices and condiments, mainly turmeric and chillies, grown during this season. Vegetables and other garden crops found mainly in Padrauna and Gorakhpur. Tobacco at present averages only 461 acres as compared with some 3,000 acres for the five years ending 1907-08. The decrease is most marked in the Mahrajganj and Gorakhpur tahsils, less than 10 acres being now found in the former. The largest area, 183 acres, or nearly 40 per cent. of the crop, is to be found in the Bansgaon tahsil.

ZAID CROPS.

Page 53, line last to page 54, line 6, *delete* "Of late . . . are sufficient," and *substitute* —

"On an average it covers some 15,000 acres, increasing in unfavourable seasons, for cultivators will only go to the labour and expense of irrigating a hot weather crop if their stores of grain are insufficient; thus during the scarcity of 1906-07 the area under Zaid crops rose as high as 26,714 acres."

Page 54, line 31 *for* "as a rule" *read* "in some parts."

IRRIGATION.

Page 55, line 27, *delete* " In the last . . . 3·2 per cent., (end of paragraph) " and *substitute*—

" In the five years ending 1912-13 the general average for the district was 664,258 acres, or 31·1 per cent. of the cultivated area, the Deoria tahsil coming first with 52·1 per cent., followed closely by Hata with 47·4 per cent. Bansgaon with 38·8, and Gorakhpur with 34·3 per cent. The lowest figures are 20·1 per cent. in Mahrajanj and 12·5 per cent. in Padrauna, whilst among individual parganas the irrigated area of Tilpur is 7·4 and that of Binayakpur 5·9 per cent. as compared with 6·6 and 3·2 per cent. respectively in the preceding quinquennial period."

" WELLS.

Page 56, line 6 *delete* " ending with . . . 52·6 per cent." and *substitute*—

" Ending with 1912-13 the figure was 349,664 acres, or 52·6 per cent." etc.

Page 57, line 9 *after* " side " *insert* semi-colon and *add*—

" In 1912-13 these earthen wells numbered 33,731, of which 33,117 were used during the year."

Page 57, lines 11 and 12 *delete* " but in 1907-08 . . . the year " and *substitute*—

" In 1907-08 the number had increased to 40,344, while the figure in 1912-13 stood at 46,858, of which 38,112 were put to actual use during the year."

RIVERS.

Page 58, line 13 *for* " recently "—*read* " at one time "

Page 58, lines 14 to 16 *delete* " at Arjunhi . . . running " and *read* " opposite Tirbeni in Nepalese territory about 10 miles beyond the N.-E. corner of the district. The contemplated line was to run . . ."

Page 58, line 22 *after* " district " *insert*—

" This project seems however to have been entirely abandoned."

Page 65, line 3 *after* " construction of the " *read*, " Molony band, a "

Page 65, after line 15 *insert* new paragraph with marginal heading " 1907-08 " :—

" 1907-08.

" The scarcity of 1907-08 was not so serious in Gorakhpur as

it was in other parts of the province. An unexpected break in the rains in the fourth week of June caused considerable anxiety, but the situation was saved by a heavy downpour in July. The total rainfall was however much below the normal, being 23·77 inches against an average of 44·84 inches, while its uneven distribution combined with its abrupt stoppage in September practically destroyed the late rice and caused considerable damage to the early variety also. Advances amounting to Rs. 82,000 were distributed for the purchase of cattle and seed for rabi sowings and for the digging of kachha wells for irrigation purposes. Suspensions and remissions of revenue were also granted to the extent of Rs. 21,400. Thanks to these prompt measures, the people were able to push on with the rabi sowings as soon as the temperature had come down to germination point at the end of October. November and December were rainless, but the subsequent rainfall in the early months of 1908 materially benefitted the late-sown rabi; and the suspension of the second instalment of the revenue was less than Rs. 5,000. Owing to high prices, there was considerable distress, but work was plentiful and no test works were opened. Generally speaking, the monsoon of 1907 resembled that of 1896, but the distress was much less acute, partly owing to a few opportune showers in September, and partly to the better organization and preparedness of the district staff and the prompt measures taken."

PRICES.

Page 66, line 35 —page 67, line 10, *delete* " subsequent seasons . . . year to 1905 " and *substitute*—

"Subsequent seasons were unfavourable and prices rose rapidly, till in 1907-08 they exceeded scarcity rates. Thanks however to the excellent harvests of 1908 and following years, prices again fell, reaching their lowest level in 1911, but even so they never reached the 'normal' rates. Since then they have risen very sharply and in 1915 they were higher than ever before. Doubtless a return to normal conditions will entail a fall in prices, but it is doubtful if the recovery will ever be complete. The prices fixed as normal for the district some years ago seem to have become obsolete and are not likely in the future to be

anything but abnormal. The average for the 10 years ending 1915 is 9·46 seers of rice, 10·96 seers of wheat, 15·71 of barley, 10·787 of arhar, and 13·96 of gram to the rupee. Thus in the last 10 years prices have risen by 21 per cent. or, on the whole in the past 55 years, they have risen 23 per cent. from 1861 to 1885, 46 per cent. from the former year to 1905, and 57 per cent. from 1861 to 1915."

WAGES.

Page 67, line 14 to page 68, line 9, *delete* the whole paragraph on wages and *substitute* —

"Throughout the district, wages rule much lower than those prevailing in the western parts of the United Provinces, the scale being that of the eastern districts generally; in the last five years however they have risen very sharply. Early records of wages are not available, but it would appear that from 1858 to 1868 the remuneration of field labourers remained at the same level, varying from six to eight pice daily, although cash wages were relatively rare. During the next decade the higher rate generally prevailed, though from 1878 to 1908 the district average was still from six to eight pice; the present average is however from eight to ten pice, and cash remuneration takes the form of the so-called "Gorakhpuri pice" and amounts from 10 to 15 of these coins daily, the equivalent in Government currency being two and three annas. In practice however payment is usually made partly in cash and partly in kind; when paid wholly in kind, it varies from two to three seers. The rate of course depends on the locality and the nature of the work performed; wages are generally higher in the north, the average being three annas a day, for labour is less abundant there. Digging and irrigation with the large wooden shovel used for distributing the water are paid more highly than weeding and water drawing. During harvest time the labourer often gets from three annas six pies to four annas a day, mostly in kind; ordinarily it is every sixteenth sheaf, usually the largest and best being chosen. The scale is of course lower for the regular retainers of the zamindar, who gives them constant employment throughout the year and supplements the cash remuneration or two annas per day with various extras, such as a daily dole of grain, a blanket in the cold

weather or a few maunds of gram at harvest; five years ago they were content with one anna a day, but now they are scarce even at the higher rate.

"The ordinary ploughman now demands not only Rs. 2 a month in cash, but also a plot of land a couple of bighas in extent free of rent. This reflects a general tendency towards greater independency and social progress, the labourer wishing to become a cultivator. The rise in wages is not confined to the unskilled labourer; even in rural tracts the wages of the carpenter, the blacksmith, and the mason have risen from three annas to five annas per day, while in the towns they usually get from six to eight annas daily. A similar rise is to be noticed in the case of the household servant; for instance, in 1907 the average monthly pay of a sweeper was Rs. 3 and a syce Rs. 5; these have now increased to Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 respectively. The foremost reason for this increase is of course the rise in prices, which has already been noticed, culminating in the scarcity of 1907-08. Before this wages had been unduly low and the scarcity brought about a long-delayed and necessary change by bringing matters to a head and forcing up wages, and there is little likelihood of their ever going down again to their former level. The increase of emigration owing to the higher wages obtainable in Bengal and elsewhere, the ravages of plague and increased facilities of transport have also tended to increase wages in this district, and so has the greater demand for labourers due to the requirements of the railway workshops and the increase in the number of sugar factories. A further rise in wages during the next decade is to be expected."

Page 68, line 19 *for* "are" *read* "were," page 69, line 11 to page 70, line 8. *Delete* from—"Now the . . ." to "a gon," and *substitute*—

"The basis of the weights is the ganda (properly a handful, but usually interpreted as meaning a set of four) of Gorakhpuri pice. A varying number, whole or fractional, of gandas was taken to form a local seer (which is more often than not different for different commodities also). Apart from the fact that when now the weight of these pice is by no means constant, as they have ceased to be coined, the supply of full weight ones is very

short and short weight pice are therefore used; this is apparently sometimes remedied by adding more pice to make the weight up to that of the original seer, than that increased number is used as the basis of a new seer and so on. On top of this system the 180-grain rupee has come, and as a result seers of various numbers of gandas or rupees have come into use, the rupee being by some regarded as equal to the pice in weight and by others not so, the usual ratio being apparently seven pice equal to five rupees. The result is the utmost confusion. Expressed in gandas the seers are almost innumerable, while when converted into terms of standard tolas each seer developes into several more according to the ratio assumed as existing between the gandas of pice and rupees.

"Matters are further complicated by the use of other standards which may not unfairly be said to be intermediate between measures of capacity and of weight. These are as complicated as the measures of weight just described, and are in fact based more or less directly thereon, the sei or sayee being supposed to be a measure that would contain a local seer of grain, usually rice. The variations of the sei are therefore as manifold as those of the local seer. In addition there is a measure known as rajia, which appears to be sometimes merely an alternative name for the sei, and at others a separate measure equal to 1½ sei."

Page 70, line 23 *after* "closely" *insert*—

"Much confusion in local land measures was caused by the custom of enhancing rents by decreasing the length of the lathas whereby the bigha was measured."

Page 70, line 29. *Insert* as a new paragraph—

"At the end of this chapter will be found a complete list of the various weights and measures reported to the weights and measures committee of 1913-14 as in use in the district; to whose report (Report, pages 33 and 36, and appendices, pages 41 to 43, 63 and 64, 77 and 78, 86, 91, and 94) reference should be made for further information on the extremely complicated series of weights and measures in use in the district."

Page 71, lines 25 to 27 *after* "distributed" *insert* a full-stop, *delete* "and so far . . . institution" and *substitute*—

"Since then considerable progress has been made, the

working capital rising from Rs. 34,961 in 1906-07 to Rs. 1,28,057 in 1907-08 and Rs. 2,81,041 in 1914-15.

"The number of affiliated societies and of members however shows fluctuations. The number of societies once rose as high as 350, but owing to a change in the policy of the Co-operative Department all affiliated societies had to be re-organised into independent units. This work is now nearly complete, and there are 156 'independent' societies, excluding 42 affiliated societies of the old type which will also shortly be re-organised. Several unsatisfactory societies have been closed and efforts are being made to open others in their place. The stability of the bank lies in the fact that it has now accumulated a strong Reserve Fund amounting to Rs. 24,000, a bad and doubtful debt fund amounting to Rs. 7,000 both of which are invested in Government of India war loan and G. P. notes.

"The share capital is Rs. 52,765-2-0, the bank's own capital thus forming nearly one-third of the working capital.

"The bank has now ceased entirely to deal with individuals and loans are only given to registered co-operative societies affiliated to the bank.

"Each registered society has to take a share of Rs. 50 for a credit of Rs. 200 which further strengthens the financial position of the bank. The staff consists of Manager, Assistant Manager, and three District Inspectors to exercise efficient supervision over the constituent societies.

"Besides the local staff, the bank and its constituent societies are very closely supervised and controlled by the Government staff and are annually subjected to a statutory audit which is carried out under orders of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies by men empowered by him.

"The work of the bank is conducted by a Board of Directors and a working committee, the District Officer being the ex-officio Chairman of the Board."

Page 72, line 7, *after* "various banks" *insert*—

"Since then considerable progress has been made and the present (1915) working capital amounts to Rs. 2,48,390-6-10, besides, there is a reserve fund of Rs. 32,924-8-2 in G. P. notes and 4 terminable war loans. The share capital consists of Rs. 31,292, of

which Rs. 17,722 are held by 125 individual shareholders, and the rest by registered co-operative societies working under the bank; unfortunately as much as Rs. 21,430 of the share capital is still unpaid."

Page 72, lines 14 to 19, *delete* "There are . . . was declared" and *substitute*:—

"There are at present 85 affiliated societies with 3,278 members. Several of the connected societies of both the Kasia and Gorakhpur Co-operative banks have purchased with the aid of the District Board Government (Kherigarh) bulls to improve the local cattle"

Page 72, lines 22 to 26 *delete* "One is . . . . capital;" *insert* semicolon, and *substitute*—

"Local banking has of recent years received some very severe shocks on account of the practical failure of the Kayasth Trading and Banking Company and the formal failure of the Gorakpur Bank, resulting in considerable losses to a large number of poor subscribers. The only institution of the kind at present showing signs of success is the Mufassil Bank."

Page 73, line 33, *after* "at Lar" *insert* "A tannery and boot factory on modern lines has been started at Gorakhpur and was able to turn out upwards of 1,000 pairs of Indian soldiers' shoes during the latter part of the war. There are also one or two power-driven oil mills in the district."

Page 73, line 36, *alter* 339 to 347.

" 73, " 38, *after* "tahsils" *insert* "which have 135 and 116, respectively."

Page 73, line 38, *alter* 43 to 49.

" " 38, " 24 to 38.

Page 74, line 1 " 10 to 11.

" 74, " 8 *after* "in whose factory" *insert* "at Saraya."

Page 74, line 15, *after* "time" *insert* —

"A large central factory on modern principles has for some years been worked by the Partabpur concern at Rampur some three miles north of Mairwa railway station (in the extreme east of Deoria tahsil). The factory is connected with Mairwa railway Station by a light railway which is being extended another five

miles north to Bhawani Chapper. This greatly facilitates the bringing of cane to the factory. A still larger factory was put up close to Tamkohi road railway station in the Padrauna tahsil by the United Provinces Sugar Company; this had the latest machinery and is doing well. Lastly, Messrs. Begg, Sutherland & Co. have more recently erected a power sugar mill near Gauri railway station in Hata tahsil. These concerns produce sugar by the sulphitation process, which not involving the use of animal charcoal or any other material open to caste objections is admirably adapted for the manufacture of sugar for the Indian markét."

Page 74, line 31, *alter* 97,000 to 106,400.

" 74, " 32, " 1,794,500 to 1,868,400.

" 74, " 33, " 598,000 to 622,800.

" 79, " 11, *after* "moment" *add* "Though trade with Nepal is carried on across practically all the frontier by far the greater part centres on Bridgmanganj, and Nautanwa is the chief mart near the border."

Page 79, line 13, *after* "Dhari" *insert* "Nautanwa."

" 79, " 17, *delete* "Captainganj and."

" 79, " 18, *for* "were" *read* "was."

" 80, " 1, *for* "estate" *read* "estates."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Page 82, lines 7 to 15, *delete* —

"In the south . . . affairs," and *substitute* —

"Of late years however considerable attention has been paid to communications and though the district is still very far from having all the metalled roads it requires, there has been a great improvement. All tahsili headquarters are now connected with at least the railway by metalled roads, and will very shortly be so connected with Gorakhpur, and several new bridges have been erected on both metalled and unmetalled roads."

RAILWAYS.

Page 82, line 34, *for* "to Tulsipur in Gonda" *substitute* "Via Tulsipur to Gonda."

Page 83, line 3, *after* "river" *insert* :—

"From the last-named station a goods siding runs down to the Ghagra river at Bhagalpur where the river steamers call."

Page 83, line 13, *for* "Badarwar" *read* "Bodarwar."

Page 83, lines 18 to 21, *delete* "it is now near future" and *substitute*—

"A branch from Captainganj on this line to Padrauna and thence to Thawa in the Saran district has recently been constructed. The stations in this district are at Ramkola, Padrauna, Kathkinyan, Dudhi, Tamkohi Road, and Tariya Sujan. New lines have been surveyed (and but for the war would have been constructed) from Captainganj via Mahrajganj to Pharenda and thence to Nautanwa, and from Mahrajganj to Thuthibari and also from Deoria to Captainganj with stations at Rampur, Paharpur, Hata, and Mathauli. Further proposals are for a line from Sahjanwa to Bansgaon and thence via Gola to Barhalganj and for one from Barhaj via Rudarpur to Gauri Bazar."

ROADS.

Page 83, line 33, *for* "four" *read* "thirteen."

" 84 lines 6 to 15, *delete* "From 1880 to . . . in 1908" and *substitute*—

"From 1880 to the present time 129 miles of road have been metalled by the District Board, the chief addition being that from Gorakhpur to Kasia and thence via Deoria to Barhaj, and to Padrauna.

"A metalled branch road from Kauri Ram on the Gorakhpur-Barhalganj road now connects Bansgaon with Gorakhpur.

"Mahrajganj is now the only tahsil headquarters not in direct connection with Gorakhpur by a metalled road, though there is one to the railway station of Ghugli and such progress has been made with the Gorakhpur-Nichlaul road as to ensure the Mahrajganj connection being very shortly completed.

"The aggregate length of metalled roads has increased from 66 miles in 1880 to nearly 195 miles in 1915."

Page 84, line 13, *alter* 888 to 878.

" 85, " 9, *for* "Nandapar" *read* "Bansgaon, Hata, Sirsia, Nautanwa."

BRIDGES.

Page 86, line 15, *after* "damaged in the same way" *delete* up to "the Majhna" and *substitute* —

"But has recently been replaced by a screw-pile bridge. The road to Deoria is furnished with old masonry bridges over

the Tura and the Majhna; that over the Pharend gave way in 1910, but has since been repaired. A screw-pile bridge has been constructed over the Kurna nala near Deoria."

Line 24, after "wooden piles" *insert*—

"Another larged substantial bridge has been constructed over the Little Gandak near Hetimpur."

Page 87, line 9, *after* "Gandak" *add* "Several serious accidents have occurred from time to time through neglect of the regulations as to the number of passengers and amount of freight that is permissible."

Measures of Weight LI.

Table of weights.	Equivalent in grains or tolas of 180 grains.	Purpose for which used.	Localities in which used.	Remarks.
I.—Jau .. .. 4 jau=1 ratti. 8 ratti=1 masha. 12 masha=1 tola .. 5 tola=1 chatak or chatanki. 16 chataks=1 seer .. 40 seer=1 maund.	.. 150 grains 80 tolas ..	Weight up to tola for jewellery and Indian drugs; larger weights for most ordinary commodities wholesale and retail but to a limited extent only.	Below tola in tahsil Gorakhpur: higher weights in the towns to some extent and on the railway in particular.	In the tables the various seers reported have been noted, and their equivalents in tolas which are reported differently in different tahsils. The abbreviations used are D. G. District Gazetteer, 1909 edition G. P.—Gorakhpur pice. H.—Hata. M. Maharajganj. P. Padrauna, denoting the various tahsils from which the varying equivalents are reported. (i) The 80 tola seer is known as the sirkari or lambari seer, and in tahsil Hata as the seer of 22 gandas. D. G. says it is but little used save in official transactions.
II.—Seer (with corresponding chatak and maund).	76 tolas ..	Brass, copper, and bronze wares, wholesale and retail.	Larger bazars in Deoria tahsil.	
III.—Seer (with corresponding chatak and maund).	88 tolas ..	Every kind of grain, fuel, vegetables, milk, ghi, and oils, i.e., all eatables, wholesale and retail.	Only in villages ..	
IV.—Seer (with corresponding chatak and maund).	$98\frac{3}{5}$ tolas	..	Parts of Gorakhpur and Hata.	
V.—Seer (with corresponding chatak and maund).	100 tolas..	Condiments, boiled sugar cane juice.	Padrauna, pargana Haveli.	
VI.—Seer (with corresponding chatak and maund).	104 totas..	..	Parts of Gorakhpur and Hata.	
VII.—Seer (with corresponding chatak and maund).	105 tolas..	Sugar and gur, wholesale and retail, fuels, wholesale.	Larger Bazaars in Deoria.	
VIII.—Seer (with corresponding chatak and maund)	105 4/8 tolas	..	Parts of Gorakhpur and Hata.	

Measures of Weight. LI—(continued).

Table of weights.	Equivalent in grains or tolas of 180 grains	Purpose for which used.	Localities in which used.	Remarks.
IX.—Seer (with corresponding chatak and maund).	108 tolas ..	..	Parts of Gorakhpur and Hata.	
X.—Seer (with corresponding chatak and maund).	128 tolas ..	All eatables, both wholesale and retail, fuel retail.	Gorakhpur City ..	
XI.—Seer (with corresponding chatak and maund)	144 tolas ..	Grain, wholesale and retail, fuel wholesale.	Ditto ..	
XII.—Seer (with corresponding chatak and maund). 6 seer=1 panseri .. 8 panseri or 48 seer=1 maund.	40 tolas ..	Iron and salt, retail ..	Most bazaars in Hata tahsil.	
XIII.—Seer (with corresponding chatak and maund).	43 tolas ..	Salt, wholesale and retail, tobacco retail.	Ditto ..	
XIV.—Seer (wfth corresponding chatak and maund)	50 tolas ..	Drains, ghi, oil, etc., retail ..	Ditto ..	
XV.—Seer=8 ganda (G. P.).	29 tolas ..	..	Padrauna	
XVI.—Seer=$8\frac{1}{2}$ ganda (G. P.) 40 seer=1 maund.	30 tolas ..	Ordinary retail trade ..	Padrauna eastern portion.	XVI —There is no weight of this series smaller than a quarter seer.
XVII.—Seer=11 ganda (G. P.)	40 tolas ..	Iron retail	Deoria	
XVIII.—Seer=12 ganda (G. P.)	44 tolas .. $43\frac{3}{4}$ tolas (M.)	Tobacco and salt retail ..	Deoria	
XIX.—Seer=13 ganda (G. P.)	47 tolas ..	Salt, tobacco, grain ..	Hata ..	

XX.—Seer=13½ ganda (G. P.)	49 tolas ..	Grain	Part of tahsil Hata ..
6 seer=1 panseri ..	50 tolas (M) (P.)		
48 seer=1 maund ..	54 tolas (H)		
XXI.—Seer=13¾ ganda (G. P.)	50 tolas (M) 54 tolas (H)	Grain	Part of tahsil Hata and pargana Silhat
XXII.—Seer=14 ganda (G. P.)	51 tolas ..	Most retail transactions ..	Deoria and Hasanpur bazaar (Hata).
XXIII.—Seer=21 ganda (G.P.)	77 tolas (M) 77½ tolas (H).	Brass, iron, copper, etc. ..	Part of tahsil Hata ..
XXIV.—Seer=22 ganda (G. P.)	80 tolas (M) 87 tolas (H)	Cotton, metalwares ..	Ditto ..
XXV.—Seer=24¾ ganda (G.P.)	98¾ tolas (H).	..	..
XXVI.—Seer=25 ganda (G. P.)	87½ tolas (H)	Salt, tobacco, Surthi, etc. ..	Ditto ..
	90 tolas (M) 87 tolas (H)	All ordinary commodities ..	Tahsil Padrauna ..
XXVII.—Seer=27 ganda (G. P.)	98 tolas (M.) 108 tolas (H.)	Grain, ghi, gur, and vegetables	Part of tahsil Hata.
XXVIII.—Seer=27½ ganda (G.P.)	100 tolas (H.) (M.) 110 tolas (P.)	Ditto ..	Ditto ..
XXIX.—Seer=28 ganda (G. P.)	102 tolas..	Ditto ..	Hasanpur bazar (Hata).
XXX.—Seer=32 ganda (G. P.)	116 tolas..	Grain	Gorakhpur tahsil.
XXXI.—Seer=36 ganda (G. P.)	128 tolas..	Do.	Ditto ..
XXXII.—Seer=40 ganda G. P.)	144 tolas..	Do.	Ditto ..
XXXIII.—Panseri of 81 (G. P.)	294 tolas..	Do.	Tappa. Tarkulwa, Majhawa Padiyapar. Patua Pargana Shahjahanpur.

Measures of Weight LI—(concluded).

Table of weights.	Equivalent in grains or tolas of 180 grains.	Purpose for which used.	Locality in which used.	Remarks.
XXXIV.—Panseri	493 tolas..	Sugar.		
XXXV.—Panseri	527 tolas..	Gur, sugar and rab sale ..	Pariyapar, Bichauli ..	(XXXVI.) The bhar is regarded as the weight of one Gorakhpur pice, seven G. P. being regarded as equal in weight to five tolas.
XXXVI.—Bhar	517 tolas..	Ditto ..	Banchara, Singhpur	
4 bhar=1 ganda of (G. P.)	$2\frac{6}{7}$ tolas..	Ditto ..	Narainpur, Choaraha	
7 bhar=1 chatak ..	5 tolas..	Ditto ..	Parwarpur, (tahsil Hata)	
XXXVII.—Ratti	..	Jewellery and drugs ..	Gorakhpur tahsil ..	(XXXVII.) This tola is regarded as one rupee weight plus twelve rattis.
8 ratti=1 masha				
12 masha=1 tola ..	2057 grains			
XXXVIII.—Sarson (mustard seed)	..	Indian medicines ..	Larger bazzars in Deoria tahsil.	
6 sarson=1 Jau (barley corn)	$\frac{1}{192}$ tola			
6 jau=1 ratti ..	$\frac{1}{32}$ tolas			
12 ratti=1 masha				
4 masha=1 sand ..	3 tolas			
2 sand=1 kol				
2 kol=1 Karsh				
2 karsh=1 shukti				
2 shukti=1 pal				
2 pal=1 pawa ..	96 tolas			
2 pawa=1 seer				
40 seer=1 maund				

Measures of Cubic Contents.

Table of measures.	Principal Indian measures.		Purpose for which used.	Localities in which used.	Remarks.
	Equivalent in British measure.	How defined.			
Cubic balisht	243 cubic in. (about)	..	..	Whole distrct	Occasionally used.
8 Cubic balisht = 1 cubic hath ..	$3\frac{3}{8}$ cubic feet				

Measures of Length.

Tables of measures.	Equivalent in British measures.	Purpose for which used.	Locality in which used.	Remarks.
(I) Angul (finger's breadth) ..	..	Cloth measurement	In cloth merchants' shops throughout district and widely for all ordinary purposes.	(I) One witness gives 3 angul= 1 girah.
4 angul = 1 girah ..				
8 girah = 1 hath ..				
2 hath = 1 chhota ..				
Lamoari or Sirkari ..				
Gaz (yard)	36" ..	..	..	
(II) Gorakhpur gaz, (with corresponding girah and hath).	40½" ..	Cloth measurement	Gorakhpur city only	(II) Defined as two hath and 6 angul which would be strictly 39·3".
(III) Gaz (and corresponding girah and hath).	38' ..	Ditto ..	Tahsil Bansgaon ..	
(IV) Ditto ..	35" ..	Ditto ..	Gauri Bazar circle, pargana Silhat.	
(V) Kazi-ka-hath	$19\frac{11}{16}$" ..	Cloth, wood and buildings.	Gorakhpur city ..	(V) Said by some to be $\frac{3}{8}$ hath and 3 angul, but others say one hath and 4 angul.
(VI) Hath	15" ..	Land measurement	Padrauna.	
(VII) Kari	..	..	..	
10 karis = 1 katha ..	..	..	Whole district ..	
10 katha = 1 jarib (chain) ..	66' ..			
(VIII) Pauri	About 10½" ..	Land measurement	Bansgaon tahsil ..	
3 pauri = 1 parag, Parkh or dhur.	„ 2·65' ..	..	..	
10 parag : 1 dasai or pai ..	„ 26½" ..	..	..	
(IX) Kadam (pace)	31·3" ..	Land measurement (popular).	..	
(X) Latha	104" ..	Ditto ..	Pargana Shahjahanpur	(X) The pie of land is 10 × 10 Kadam.
(XI) Latha of 6 hath	108" ..	Ditto ..	Pargana Shahjahanpur part of Silhat and Haveli Gorakhpur.	

(XII) Latha of 5½ hath	99" ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	
(XIII) Latha of 5 hath	90" ..	Ditto ..	Reported by D. G. as the "usual size."	
(XIV) Latha	79·2" ..	Survey ..	Whole district ..	
(XV) Pao bhar	½ mile (about)	Measuring distance	Ditto ..	
2 pao=bhar 1 dhap ..	1 mile ..			
2 dhap=1 kos	2 miles ..			
(XVI) British linear measure ..	..	..	..	(XVI) The inch and foot are fairly widely knwn by some persons in the district and the diameter of the pice is recognized as one inch.

Measures of Capacity—Liquid.

Table of measures.	Weight of water contained in measure.	How defined.	Purpose for which used.	Localities in which used.	Remarks.
I.—Napahi ..	35 tolas ..	..	Tari, retail ..	Gorakhpur tahsil ..	(I) Eastern tumbler-like vessssls. Besides the measures here mentioned, the dry measures of capacity (mana, sel and rajia) with their local variations, are used for milk in some places.
II.—Labni	80 tolas ..	..	Tari retail and wholesale.	Ditto ..	
III.—Pawahi ..	2 seers ..	..	Oil retail ..	Tahsil Mahrajganj	
V.—Ghunchi ..	..	..	..	..	
4 ghunchi = 1 rajia	..	The rajia is said to contain about 50 tolas milk.	Milk, wholesale and retail	Tahsil Deoria ..	

Measures of Area.

Table of measures.	Principal Indian measures.		Purpose for which used.	Locallity in wich used.	Remarks.
	Equivalent in British measure.	How defined.			
I.—Bigha ..	3,025 square yards or ⅝ acre.	..	Land measurement (Government records).	Whole district ..	The bighas (II)—(IX) are derived from a conversion table sent by the Collector and printed under his aegis for the use of the land records staff They do not agree with the bighas reported by him otherwise, his report including bighas of 2,500 and 3,337 $\frac{22}{29}$ square yards while all of these bighas have been omitted. D.-G. speaks of village bighas varying from 1,883 square yards. In Unwala (of no. (IV) to 4,400 square yards in Tilpur (no. (IX). These local bighas are all defined as squares of 20 Lathas eac side, the length of the Latha varying greatly.
II.— Do. ..	3,332·2 square yards	..	Ditto ..	Salempur ..	
III.— Do. ..	3,132·7 ditto ..	..	Ditto ..	Chilupur and Silhat	
IV.— Do. ..	1,881·4 ditto ..	..	Ditto ..	Bhawapar, Dhuriapar and Unwala.	
V.— Do. ..	3,168 ditto ..	..	Ditto ..	Gorakhpur, Hata and Mahrajganj.	
VI.— Do. ..	3,333·3 ditto ..	..	Ditto ..	Shapjahanpur ..	
VII.— Do. ..	3,520 ditto ..	..	Ditto ..	Hasanpur and Magar.	
VIII.— Do. ..	3,967·2 ditto ..	..	Ditto ..	Sidhwa Jubna ..	
IX.— Do. ..	4,400 ditto ..	..	Ditto ..	Tilpur and Benayakpur.	
X.—Acres and hundredth (decimals).	..	..	Ditto ..	Whole district ..	

Measures of Capacity—Dry.

Table of measures.	How defined.	Purpose for which used.	Localities in which used.	Remarks.
I.—Mana or Manhai .. 4 mana=1 sayee or sei .. 6 mana=1 rajia ..	A sei contains about 104 tolas of water and is supposed to contain 100 tolas of old rice struck, the mana 150 tolas. Usually fully heaped some times moderately heaped or struck.	These measures are used for retail sale of grain of all descriptions in the villages.	Tahsils Gorakhpur and Padrauna except eastern part; (villages only).	The mana, sei, and rajia are slightly conical shaped vessels of iron or wood of variable diameter.
II.—Mana .. .. 4 mana=1 rajia (rajeya) or razia). 32 rajias=1 maund .. 32 maunds=1 khar ..	Rajia contains 160 tolas water. Fully heaped and struck both but apparently more usually struck.	Grain of all kinds ..	Parts of tahsils Mahrajganj and Hata.	(II) 32 rajia of grain are deemed equal to 48 seers standard weight.
III.— .. .. .. 4 mana or manhai=1 sei or sayee. 16 sei=1 mani .. 3 mani=1 maund .. 16 mani=1 gon or don .. 6 don=1 khar ..	Gon or don contains about 5 standard maunds of grain.	Ditto ..	More or less over whole district. (See remarks) ..	(III) These measures are very variable; the razia appears to be sometimes 1½ sei, at others an independent measure representing the capacity required to contain a certain number of gandas (larger than the number that go to the seer of the locality) of Gorakhpuri pice or grain (usually rice). The sei is the measure that contains a local seer of grain usually rice. Both vary in the way described as regards weights. The only certain part of the table is 4 mana = 1 sei; the rest is very variable.
IV.—Stamped or lambari seeri	Contains one local seer	Spices, wholesale and retail.	Tahsil Padrauna ..	(IV) The seeri is an iron measure.
V.—Rajia=40 gandas of Gorakhpur pice	Fully heaped ..	Rice, wheat, arhar, maize, and other grains, in every circumstance.	Padrauna (north and west).	
VI.—Rajia=12 gandas of Gorakhpuri pice.	150 tolas moderately heaped.	Grain, both wholesale and retail.	Parts of tahsils Gorakhpur, Hata, and Mahrajganj.	

CHAPTER III.

CENSUS OF 1901.

Page 90, line 28, *alter* " 75 " to " 750 "

At the end of paragraph 2 at page 90, *add*—

" The number of inhabited towns and villages was 7,562, of which 7,473 contained less than 2,000 inhabitants, 77 between two, and five thousand and 12 had larger populations; the last comprised all those in the list of 1891 except Gola and Madanpur."

CENSUS OF 1911.

Page 90, *after* second paragraph, *insert* a new paragraph, as follows :—

" During the next ten years, in spite of the ravages of plague and cholera the population increased to 3,201,180 in 1911; this great increase of 262,495 persons, raised the average density to 707, higher than it has ever been before, the highest figure being 887 for Deoria, followed by 824 for Hata, 818 for Gorakhpur, 773 for Bansgaon, 702 for Padrauna, and 486 for Mahrajganj, showing that every tahsil except Deoria had more than recovered the ground it had lost during the decade 1891-1901."

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Page 90—*Delete* the whole paragraph and *substitute*—

" The number of inhabited towns and villages was 7,565, of which 7,459 contained less than 2,000 inhabitants, 100 between two and five thousand and seven had larger populations. These comprise Gorakhpur, Goura-Barhaj (these two towns being administratively one), Rudarpur, Padrauna (including Sahibganj), Lar, Bansgaon, and Salempur-Majhauli. The urban population including that of these towns and also of Siswa, Bansgaon, Rampur, Karkhana, Paina, Gola, Barhalganj, Pipraich, and Deoria amounted to 136,872, or 4·28 per cent. of the whole—as compared with 1·5 per cent. in Basti and 3·9 per cent. in Gonda. The urban population shows a remarkable decrease, for it was 5·4 per cent, in 1901. Apart from the city of Gorakhpur, the population of which owing to plague and cholera has been diminished by 7,256, there is a marked decline in the population of towns like Paina, Gola, and Barhalganj on the Ghagra—pointing to a decrease in importance of the river-borne traffic

Gaura-Barhaj, however, shows an increase which is probably due to its position on the railway rather than on the river. Other towns which show an increase are Siswa and Deoria, both on the railway, and Bansgaon which has now been connected with Gorakhpur by a metalled road, though the increase in Deoria and Bansgaon is mainly due to their administrative importance. The larger villages are fairly numerous, being, as a rule, local centres of commerce which are likely to grow in the near future. The majority of the villages are, however, small as is the case throughout the eastern districts, though the last ten years show a decided tendency for the villagers to increase; the average population is 406 as compared with 370 in 1901, while the percentage of inhabitants residing in villages of less than 500 persons has decreased from 43·4 to 38 per cent. as compared with the provincial average of 34·4 per cent. The figures for the district would certainly be greater but for the fact that in the north the area of the mauzas is often extremely large—such villages containing within their limits great numbers of petty hamlets, each of which represents a separate clearing and settlement in the forest."

SEX.

Page 91, *delete* "of the whole population . . . preponderance of females" lines 13 to 26 and *substitute*—

"Of the whole population 1,604,635 were males and 1,596,545 females, the latter comprising 49·88 per cent. of the total as contrasted with 50·3 per cent. in 1901. The relative proportion seems to be fairly constant, as the proportion of females was 49·98 in 1891 and 50·09 in 1881. The corresponding figures in 1872 were 46·6 per cent. in 1865, 47·03 per cent. and 47·6 per cent. in 1853, though these figures were probably vitiated in part by concealment. The Sadar and Mahrajganj tahsils have always shown an excess of males as in other districts north of the Ghagra. Deoria and Hata seem to vary, but in Padrauna and Bansgaon there is a preponderance of females as in the Benares division to the South."

Page 91, line 35, *delete* "While the same thing occurs" and *substitute* "The same thing occurring."

Line 36, *after* "Musalmans" *insert* "While the Gonds and

Chamars show a very decided preponderance of females, the proportion of females among the Gonds being as high as 51·4 per cent."

MIGRATION.

Page 92, lines 3 to 39, *delete* the whole paragraph on migration and *substitute*—

"The 1911 census figures of migration in this district show an excess of immigrants who number 152,000; of these, 130,000, or 85·5 per cent., come from contiguous districts and five per cent. from countries outside India. The number of emigrants is stated as only 136,000, of whom nearly 88,000, or 65·7 had gone to the adjoining districts and the rest to various parts of India, 75 per cent. of the latter being males. This emigration is undoubtedly in search of labour; numbers of labourers betake themselves for several months every year to Bengal and Assam, Calcutta, Howrah, and even Rangoon, earning high wages from October to the beginning of the rains. The volume of such immigration is however small in comparison with that from all parts of the Benares division, in which labour is more abundant and the pressure of the population on the land is far more severe. These emigrants go by river as well as by rail, and for this reason exact figures are unobtainable, but in an ordinary year the number is about 10,000, though in seasons of high prices and agricultural distress it may rise to three times that figure. As the last 10 years have been more favourable economically than the preceding decade, the proportion of internal emigration has decreased; of all the persons enumerated in India who gave Gorakhpur as their birthplace 4·46 per cent. were found elsewhere in 1901, but only 4·27 per cent. in 1911. Of course there are no means of ascertaining the period in which this emigration took place, but it must be pointed out that the census figures are misleading, for the very considerable emigration to Nepal has not been included; this may be estimated at about 40,000.

"Further, a certain amount of overseas emigration comes from this district, though the volume of this is relatively small amounting to only 846 persons annually. At any rate, it seems, certain the district has not really gained more by immigration

than it has lost by emigration. In 1891, eight per cent. of the inhabitants of the district were born elsewhere, but in 1901 the proportion was only 4·15 per cent.: the last decade indeed shows a rise to 4·73 per cent., but the proportion of natives continues to be greater than in almost any other part of the United Provinces, which however is probably mainly due to the large area of the district and consequent low ratio of length of boundary to area."

Page 93, line 2, *delete* "2,658,074 . . . of other religions" and *substitute*—

"2,875,402, or 89·82 per cent. were Hindus, 322,946, or 10·09 per cent. were Musalmans and 2,832 of other religions."

Page 93, line 6, *delete* "considerable."

" 95, lines 17 to 19.

Line 13 *after* "marriage" *add* "and also of course to the legality of widow remarriage."

for 14·7	*substitute*	..	..	..	..	15·03
11·7	*ditto*	..	..	..	..	11·81
9·3	*ditto*	..	..	..	..	8·62
8·4	*ditto*	..	..	..	..	8·58
8·1	*ditto*	..	..	..	..	8·01
6·1	*ditto*	..	..	..	..	6·14

Page 33, line 22, *for* "last census" *substitute* "census of 1901."

Page 93, line 35, *for* "nearly" *substitute* "over."

" 94, lines 2 to 10, *delete* "Altogether . . , in each case" and *substitute*—

"Altogether exclusive of 24,239 persons whose caste was not specified, representatives of 75 different castes were found apart from sub-divisions. Many of these however are quite unimportant, since in 19 instances the number of persons was less than 1,000, and in 13 others it was less than 5,000.

"There are eight castes with more than 100,000 persons apiece and these constituted 61·35 per cent. of the total population, while a further 33·35 per cent. was contributed by 16 castes with numbers ranging from 100,000 to 25,000 in each case."

CHAMARS.

Page 94, lines 16 to 19, *delete* "The foremost place . . . community" and *substitute*—

"The foremost place is occupied by the Chamars aggregating 391,952 persons, or 13·6 per cent. of the Hindu community."

AHIRS.

Page 94, line 32,

Alter 342,210 to	..	..	..	..	367,099
" 12·87 to	..	..	..	..	12·7

BRAHMINS.

Page 95, line 10.

Alter 262,987 to	..	..	..	..	280,157
" 989 to	..	..	..	..	9·74

Page 95, line 14 to page 96 line 2, *delete* "The bulk clans" and *substitute*—

"The bulk of the Brahmans, amounting to 87·5 per cent. of community, are described as Sarwarias though the Sakaldipi, Kanujia, and other sub-divisions are somewhat sparsely represented. Some of the Brahmans of the district are called Sawalakhis; the story being told that a king of Benares gave a feast to 125,000 Brahmans, but that as the requisite number was not forthcoming, he made requisitions on other tribes and gave them Brahmanical rank. The Sarwarias themselves indignantly deny that this refers to any of their sub-divisions. According to their own accounts, Sarwaria is a Sanskrit word meaning the most respected; in support of this interpretation they allege the fact that the Pankti pavans, who are to be found only among the Sarwarias, are given the foremost place among Brahmans in the Manusmrit. Their legends say that the whole tract north of the Ghagra, bounded by the Great Gandak on the east and the Ramrikha on the west was given to their ancestors by Ram Chandra on his return from Ceylon, for conducting the great sacrifice. Hence they are sometimes called Sarjuparis or inhabitants of the country north of the Ghagra, though they are now to be found in other parts of the country also. They are foremost among the land-owning castes of the district and hold a large area as tenants, but their skill and industry in agriculture are by no means conspicuous. Like all Brahmans, they are handicapped by the fact that they are forbidden to handle the plough; and their other caste rules especially those regarding

food and marriage. According to their traditions the most ancient settlements are those of the Tiwaris in Gorakhpur itself and in Pidi in Deoria; the Shukuls in Bhendi of pargana Silhat; the Dubes of Sarar in pargana Haveli Gorakhpur; the Misras of Baisi and Payasi in the same pargana, and the Bhargavas of Singanjori in Padrauna, who have removed there recently from Bhagalpur on the Ghagra, while the other sub-castes are the Upadhya, Panday, Chaubes, Pataks, and Ojhas.

KURMIS AND SAINTHWARS.

Page 96, lines 3 to 14, *delete*—

"The Kurmis are . . . separate caste" and *insert*—

"Next come the Kurmis and Sainthwars, who together number 213,899, or 7·43 per cent of the Hindus. The Kurmis are strongest in the east, but the Sainthwars are found in all tahsils and number 104,057. They were originally a sub-case of the Kurmis, but chiefly because of the rise of their leading family that of the Raja Padrauna, they are now practically a separate caste. They are endogamous and have given up widow remarriages and claim precedence as being of the purest descent; in fact their legends claim for them adescent from Mayur, the founder of the great Bisen clan of Rajputs. The Kurmis also now claim a similar descent.

Page 96 line 20, after "custom has" *insert* "unfortunately."

KOERIS.

Page 96, line 27—

for 152,283 *write* 155,911.

for 5·73 *write* 5·42.

Pages 96 to 98. *Delete* whole paragraph on Rajputs.

KEWATS AND MALLAHS.

Page 98, line 23 *alter* "Rajputs" to "Koeris."

" 98, " 23 " 122,654 to 148,086.

" 98, " 24 " 4·61 to 5·15.

" 98, " 30 " 46,826 to 51,167; 11,771 to 16,531.

" 98, " 31 *delete* "Goriyas 4,359."

" 98, " 32 *alter* 16,552 to 17,069.

" 98, lines 33 to 55, *delete* "the Sorahiyas latter caste."

" 98, line 36, *for* "Chaie" *read* "Chains."

" 98, " 36, *alter* 825 to 2,294.

KAHARS AND GONDS.

Page 99, lines 1 to 5 *delete* "There were . . . well-known everywhere" and *substitute*—

"There were in the district 56,897 Kahars and 47,030 Gonds and allied caste which has no connection with the Gonds of Central India; they are like the Kahars, water-drawers, palanquin-bearers, servants, and cultivators by occupation, and are well-known everywhere. Together, the Kahars and Gonds form 3·61 per cent. of the Hindu population."

Page 99, line 9, *alter* 13 786 to 19 153.
" 99, " 10, " 3,724 to 7,563.

BANIAS.

Page 99, line 13, *alter* 85,674 to 102,941.
" 99, " 13, " 3·22 to 3·58.
" 99, " 19, " 41,532 to 61,763,
" 99, " 19, " 21,445 to 16,140.
" 99, " 23. " 3,432 to 7,070.

At end of paragraph, line 31, *add*—

"It is a remarkable fact that whereas, during the last decade the Banias throughout the province show a decrease amounting to 16·9 per cent., in Gorakhpur they have increased by over 20 per cent."

Page 99, at end of paragraph on Banias, *insert* a paragraph on Rajputs, as follows:—

RAJPUTS.

"The Rajputs, on the other hand, show a considerable decrease; they now number only 97,095, or 3·37 per cent. of the Hindu population as compared with 140,520 in 1901, a decrease of nearly 46·7 per cent. Part of this is doubtless a natural decrease, and part due to emigration; but it seems probable that the greater part of the decline is fictitious and due to faulty returns in 1901, when several members of other communities palmed themsolves off as Rajputs. The Rajputs of this district are generally agriculturists by profession, but their skill in cultivation is indifferent. They belong to an endless variety of claus the census, of 1911 showing reprentatives of 38 different sub-divisions. Not many of these, however, are of much local importance. The foremost place is taken by the Bisens, of whom there are 14,292 distributed

all over the district, though the largest number is naturally to be found in the Deoria tahsil, in which is situated Majhauli, the headquarters of this ancient clan. The Bais, 7,345, belong mainly to the Bansgaon tahsil. Though they claim connection with the celebrated families of Unao and Rai Bareli, their high rank is not generally admitted and they are in all probability of mixed descent as are the Bais of Fyzabad and the eastern districts as a whole. They style themselves by several names and this seemingly accounts for the great reduction in their number since in 1822 and 1891 there were more than 12,000 persons recorded as of this clan. The Panwars have decreased from 10,912 in 1901 to 2,874 in 1911; they have never attained a position of much prominence; apparently they came to the district in small detachments gaining a footing gradually by marriage with the daughters of the Majhauli house.

"The Sarnets were not separately enumerated in 1911, but in 1891 they numbered 11,810, chiefly in the Gorakhpur, Hata, and Bansgaon tahsils.

"They are said to be identical with the Nikumkhs and their history will be given later. Similarly. the Kausiks numbered 7,215 in 1891, residing mainly in Bansgaon and some account of this clan will be found in the article on the Dhuriapar families. There were only 2,180 Surajbansis in 1911 as compared with 6,444 in 1901; the name is often adopted by so-called Rajput immigrants from the hills, while in other cases Surajbansis represent offshoots of the ancient house of Amorha in Basti. The other clans though fairly well represented are of singularly little importance, generally, because their settlement in this district is of recent date, their ancestors coming rather as agricultural colonists than as conquerors. The strongest are the Chauhans, 4,501, who are the only clan showing an increase in the last decade; they are found everywhere, those in the north claiming connection with the Butwal house often calling themselves Chitorias in support of the story that their ancestors fled hither from Chitore on its capture by the Musalmans. Next come the Chandels, 2,963, chiefly in Deoria and Padrauna, the Dikhits, 2,700, from Ghazipur and elsewhere, the Sikarwars, 2,671, and the Amethias 2,344 who reside for the most part in Deoria

and came from Amethi south of Bara Banki. Other clans exceeding 1,000 apiece are Sombansis from Partabgarh (1,710), the Raghubansis from Ajodhya (1,517), the Rathors (1,421) who are said to have settled at a very early date in Hata and Gorakhpur, and the Sugars from Ballia (1,350). Among the less numerous local clans of low social status and mixed descent the Donwars or Domwars may be mentioned, as they are sometimes suppose to be the descendants of the old Domkatar rulers of Gorakhpur."

Page 99, line 32, page 100, line 1, *delete* "Nothing need be said . . . 35,562 persons" and *substitute*—

"Nothing need be said of the Telis, 96,010; Bhars, 76,014; Lunias, 73,377; Kumhars, 63,000; Lohars, 61,584; Dhobis, 53,441, and Pasis, 52,493, while the Mallahs have already been mentioned" These castes are common everywhere and their numbers are unusually large only because of the unusual size of the district. Next follow Nais with 46,199, Kalwars with 42,188 persons."

Page 100, line 2, *alter* 32,037 to 35,664.

" 100, " 11, " "Gautam" *Insert* "The Barais or pang-rowers come next, with 33,534 persons."

Alter 31,603 to 32,011.

Page 100, line 15 to 26, *delete*. "The other castes . . . tahsil Deoria" and *substitute*—

"The other castes with more than 10,000 representatives are Kayasths, 29,803; Barhais, 28,240; Sonars, 19,806; Kamkars, Beldars, and Binds already mentioned; Gadaryas. 16,471; Musahars 14,126, who are an aboriginal tribe resembling the Doms and belong mainly to the east.; and Khatiks or green grocers 10,281. The Atits or priestly mendicants come next with 9,366 persons; the caste is strongest in Padrauna and still more common in the adjoining district of Saran. Among other aboriginal tribes may be mentioned the Dharkars, 4,955, and the Bansphors, 1,129, both of whom are allied to the Doms. The Doms themselves number 6,246, nearly half belonging to tahsil Deoria."

Page 100, line second last *alter* "is" to "was last."

" 101, " 2, *delete* "have."

" 101, " 2, line 14 *delete* "and at present . . . 457 hildren" and *substitut* "and they managed to eke out a

precarious existence by begging and thieving, while their women were not seldom prostitutes. In 1908 the Salvation Army took over the task of reclaiming them and established a settlement at the old jail building in Gorakhpur, to which the inmates of several domrakhanas were gradually transferred. At first their only means of livelihood was by working on the conservancy staffs of the municipality and notified area, but now many of them are employed in weaving, bag, and basket-making, and mulberry-cultivation and the like; slow but steady progress is being made; even amongst adults, while excellent results are obtained with children who are, as far as possible, removed from evil associations. A day school is held at the old jail and a receiving home for them has been established at Shahpur, while a new school is being built at Tiwaripur for the same purpose. The numbers at the Salvation Army Settlement are apt to vary considerably; in 1915 they numbered 596, of whom 221 were women and 145 children. The Doms still remaining in the Domra Khanas numbered 783, including 142 children. These show no improvement and continue to be confirmed pilferers and beggars, levying a toll from village shopkeepers by threatening to steal from them if not given a dole either in cash or kind. The registration of the Doms under the new Criminal Tribes Act was effected in 1915, and they have been granted a little more liberty; it is too early yet to say definitely what the results will be, but there seem very strong grounds for hoping that the methods of the Salvation Army will be successful."

Page 101, lines 17 to 19, *delete* "the Bahelias . . . of little note" and *substitute*—

"The Bahelias, 1,232, who in most cases are harmless; the Nats, 750; the Kanjars, 678, and a few more of little note. The Barwars of the Maharajganj tahsil numbered 917 in 1901, but only one was recorded in the census of 1911: this was doubtless due to concealment of their true caste.

Page 101, line 20, *alter* 2,747 to 2,033.

" 102, lines 2 and 3, *delete* "In the Maharajganj . . . Gurkha" and *substitute*—

"The Paharias or Thapas from Nepal were not separately enumerated at the last census; in 1901 they numbered 1,359, all in

the Maharajganj tahsil; they go by the generic name of Gurkhas. Of Gurkhas proper, there are only 415 in the district."

Page 102, lines 12 and 13, *delete* "at the last census" and *substitute* "In 1911 the various Muhammadan sects were not separately enumerated, but there could have been little alteration since 1901 when . . ."

Page 102, line 17, *alter* 61 to 47.

" 102, " 18, " 22 to 19.

" 102, " 19, " 12 to 8.

" 102, " 21, " 7 to 6.

" 102, " 22, " 74·5 to 94·5.

" 102, " 25, " 73,408 to 119,717.

" 102, " 25, " 24·71 to 37·38.

" 102, " 31, " 29,175 to 83,094.

" 102, " 32, " 9·82 to 25·7.

" 102, " 33, at end of paragraph *insert* "As they numbered only 29,175 in 1901, it seems as if the numbers of a large number of minor caste reported themselves as Dhunias. The Musalman Rajputs or Khanzadas, who numbered 11,484 in 1901, have now sunk to 56."

Page 102, lines 34 and 35, *delete* " second . . . 16·1 per cent." and *substitute*—

"The Sheikhs come next with a total of 49,673, or 12·5 per cent."

Page 103, lines 5 and 6, *delete* "Of the many Sheikh sub-divisions the chief" and *substitute*—

"The Sheikh sub-divisions were not separately enumerated at the last census but the chief."

Page 103, line 7, *delete* "numbering 12,321."

" 103, " 8, " "included 11,215 persons and"

" 103, " 14, *alter* 38,695 to 38,788.

" 103, " 14, " 13·03 to 12·01.

" 103, " 18, *delete* 5,347.

" 103, " 19, " 4,999.

" 103, " 18, *after* "district" *insert* a comma and *add* "though not separately classified."

Page 103, line 23, *delete* "but it often happened . . . being generally" and *substitute* "mostly."

Page 103, lines 25 to 34, *delete* whole paragraph.

" 103, line 35, page 104, line 6, *delete* whole paragraph and *substitute*—

"The remaining castes of importance are Faqirs of various denominations, 13,038; Nais or Hajjams, 10,131; Churihars and Manihars, makers of glass bangles, 8,801; and Darzis, 8,707.

"Then follow Dhobis, Kunjras, Nats, and Saiyads.

"The last number 3,236 and are strongest|in Bansgaon, Deoria, and Gorakhpur; they are drawn principally from the Husaini, Rizivi, and Zaidi sub-divisions, but there are few families of any note."

Page 104, lines 7 to 12, *delete* "The number of Christians . . . was returned" and *substitute*—

"The number of Christians at the census of 1911 was 1,608 as compared with 1,443 in 1901. The Native Christians numbered 1,160, the figure having risen from 808 in 1831 to 352 ten years later and 1,040 in 1901. Of the Native Christian community 649 belonged to the Anglican communion. Protestants numbered 160 and Salvationists 169, while 152 returned themselves in 1911 as belonging to no sect."

Page 104, line 24 to page 105, line 6, *delete*—

"The inhabitants . . . orphanages" and *substitute* "The inhabitants of those villages were at one time principally cultivators, but as their prosperity has increased many of them have given up agriculture as their chief source of income and seek employment on the railway in various capacities. Much attention is paid to industrial training and the women and girls are particularly expert in drawn thread work, which received the highest award at the Allahabad exhibition of 1911 and is probably the best of its kind produced in India. It commands a ready sale. The educational work of the mission is of great importance. The chief institution is St. Andrew's College which was founded in 1901 and raised to the status of a first grade college in 1916; its new buildings were opened the same year by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. For its rise it is probably one of the best staffed and best equipped colleges in the province. St. Andrew's School is situated close to the college but in grounds of its own. It has for many years borne a high reputation as an educational

institution; it is shortly to be rebuilt on its present site, which is one of the best in the city. Both school and college have hostels attached for the housing of students who come in from the district. There are at present no less than six English graduates teaching and supervising the educational wants of the mission.

"In addition to the above institutions, the mission has considerable Anglo-Vernacular Middle School-in Alinagar, a successful Vernacular Middle School called the Swinton Memorial School in Sahebganj, four primary schools in the city, and five others in villages hard by. In all there are about 1,200 boys in the educational institutions of the mission. Working in association with the Church Missionary Society is a branch of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission which has two ladies working in the city and managing primary schools for girls, with a daily attendance of from 400 to 500.

"Evangelists' work is not carried on to any such extent in the district, what there is mainly effected by the Swedish missionaries at Deoria and Barhaj, but small number of conversions however take place every year, but these do not as a rule add to the total strength of the Native Christian community in the district, for converts generally go off to other districts. The numbers of the Christian community are increased mainly by the natural growth of the three villages. The large orphanages which used to be maintained by the mission and which used considerably, to increase the number of adherents to Christianity have now been removed to Agra and Benares."

Page 105, line 10, *delete* "acts as chaplain" and *substitute* "Usually acts as honorary chaplains."

Page 105, line 12, *alter* 281 to 1,091.

,, 105,	,, 13,	,,	116 to 61.
,, 105,	,, 13,	,,	105 to 57.
,, 105,	,, 13,	,,	23 to 6.
,, 105,	,, 13,	,,	8 to 6.
,, 105,	,, 13,	,,	5 to 3.

,, 105, ,, 18, *for* "of little importance" *substitute* "of not great importance."

Page 105, line 34, *alter* 72·89 to 39·62.

,, 105, ,, 36, *delete* the rest of the paragraph from "while in addition . . . jail" and *substitute*—

"This proportion has increased from 72·39 per cent. in 1901 and is much above the provincial average of 71·74 per cent.

"The increase is doubtless due to the rise in agricultural wages and the favourable reasons preceding the census, which made agriculture more lucrative to the artizans who had a few fields of their own so that agriculture became more important as a source of income than their sugar trade; there was a similar increase throughout the province. The preparation and supply of material substances which includes industry, transports, and trade engages the attention of only 221,357 persons, or 6·91 per cent. of the entire population; of these, industry accounts for 128,057 persons, or 4 per cent of population, of whom 23·6 per cent. are engaged in industries connected with dress and toilet, 16·7 per cent., in food industries, 12·3 per cent. industries connected with wood, and 10·8 per cent. are engaged in the preparation of oils; next come the textile industries with 9·3 per cent. and industries connected with luxuries (mostly jewellers) with 9 per cent. followed by workers in earthenware with 7 per cent. and those in metals with 5·6 per cent.; workers in leather are only 1·1 per cent. of the industrial population. Transport engrosses the attention of and supports only 17,368 persons, or ·5 per cent. of the population. Trade and commerce support 75,932 persons, or 2·37 per cent of the population, of whom no less than 73·4 per cent. are connected with foodstuffs, 6·48 per cent. with textiles, and 4·71 per cent. with the higher branches of commerce (banking, exchange, insurance, etc.). The proportionately small number of traders is of course due to the fact the manufacturer and trader are often one and the same. The police and other servants of the State number 25,912, or ·81 per cent. of the population; the learned professions and liberal arts claim 9,093, of whom 44 per cent. are engaged in religion, and 19 per cent. in law, while 15 per cent. are connected with instruction and 14·5 per cent. with letters arts, etc., of all kinds and only 7·5 per cent. with medicine. The lucky few who need not work at all are only 656; while domestic servants number 24,992 and form ·78 per cent. of the population. No less than 22,476 persons are insufficiently described while beggars amount to 20,726, persons or ·65 per cent. of the population of the district."

LITERATURE.

Page 107, lines 21 and 22 *delete*—" The most . . . and contains " and *substitute*—

" The most important was founded by the Church Missionary Society, but was sold in 19 . . . and though it still goes by that name it has no connection whatever with the C. M. S; it contains . . ."

Page 107, line 23 *alter* " it " to " and " line 21, *after* tahsil *insert* " and one at Chaura and Bansgaon in the extreme east of tahsil Padrauna."

Page 110, lines 7 to 9 *delete* " and has . . . depression."

" 110, " 9 to 11 *delete* " The ancient . . . estates " and *substitute* " The main branch of the ancient family of Satasi suffered disaster in the Mutiny but the house is now worthily represented by Sahebzada Rais Pratap Narain Singh, Rai Bahadur, of Rudarpur."

Page 113, line 8, *after* " 1890 " *delete* to end of paragraph and *insert*—

" The Raja however died childless in January, 1911, leaving behind a mother and two widows, the junior of whom resided in Majhauli but died in April, 1917, while the senior Rani and her mother-in-law live in Benares. The estate was once more taken over by the Court of Wards; it is in a flourishing condition, comprising 118 villages assessed at Rs. 52,502 in Gorakhpur, all of which lie in the Deoria tahsil except eight in Bansgaon, nine in Hata, and five in Mahrajganj. The estate also includes 32 villages in Saran and two in the Ballia and one in the Azamgarh district, with a combined revenue demand of Rs. 15,254. Succession is certainly doubtful, the nearest male relative being apparently a ninth cousin."

Page 114, last line *after* " bequeathed " *insert* " in 1889."

" 115, line 3, *alter* 15 to 16; page 115, line 4, *alter* 1,311 to 1,731.

Page 115, line 13, *delete* " who is now " and *substitute* " and."

Page 115, line 14, *after* " Gopalpur," *delete* the rest of the paragraph and *substitute*—

" After enjoying the estate for about 50 years she died in

June, 1914 and was succeeded by Babu Dan Bahadur Chand, the son of Babu Kharag Bahadur Chand of the Hata branch of the family, who had been adopted by the late so-called Rani. The estate comprises 40 villages in the Bansgaon tahsil, in addition to several others in Azamgarh and Partabgarh, paying a land revenue of Rs. 9,632 annually."

Page 116, line last to page 117, line 4 *delete* "who had been . . . . at Gajpur" and *substitute*—

"Udit Partap Narayan Singh, who had been appointed to the Committee of Administration in 1857. His title and remaining estates were confiscated and he himself died in the Andaman Islands while his son's widow established herself in the old fort at Gajpur. Some years later the old palace at Rudarpur was restored to his grandson, Bijai Partap Narayan Singh, who died in 1898. The estate was then taken over by the Court of Wards during the minority of his son, Ravi Partap Narayan Singh, The latter signalized his coming of age by founding a girls' school at Rudarpur in 1915 to which he has since added a Boys' Middle School. The estate pays an annual revenue of Rs. 4,195, the majority of the villages being in Hata. It has always been treated as an 'impartible' estate, the younger members of the family being only entitled to a limited allowance during their lifetime."

Page 117, line 20. *After* "Raja" *insert* "was appointed an Honorary Munsif in 1915 and."

Page 117, line 24 to page 118, line 25, *delete* the whole paragraph and *substitute* the following :—

"The Tamkohi Rajah belongs to the Bagauchhis clan of the Bhuinhar Brahman caste and claims descent from Mayur Bhat, the founder of the Majhauli Raj, by his Bhuinhar wife. The offspring of this union received as his share the north-eastern portion of the estate, which for many centuries was held by his descendants and is at present comprised in two estates Hathwa in Saran : Behar and Tamkohi in Gorakhpur (U. P.). The house of the family was at Husapur in pargana Kallianpur Kuari of the Saran district in Behar. The first Raja to rise to prominence was Kalyan Mull, who obtained the recognition of his title of Raja from the Emperor of Delhi together with a drum

and flag and the fish crest of a Mansabdar.

"Sixth in descent from (him came) Rajah Chandharb Sahi *alias* Rajah Hamir Sahi, who obtained in recognition of his services a *khillat* and the badge of "Lion" from Mohammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi. He was succeeded by his brother, Raja Nirpat Sahi *alias* Rajah Tirbhuan Sahi, whose descendants ruled at Husapur till the days of Raja Fateh Sahi. The latter refused to acknowledge the authority of the East India Company and after the battle of Buxar in 1764 A.D. he was compelled to leave his family seat of Husapur and removed to Bank Jogni (now called Tamkohi) in Gorakhpur, the dominion of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. The major portion of the family property which was at that time in Sarkar Saran remained for years at the disposal of the East India Company and was then granted to Babu Chhatradhari Sahi, a member of the next branch of the family.

"Babu Chhatradhari Sahi was invested with the title of 'Maharaja Bahadur' and was the sixth ancestor of the present Maharaja of Hathwa.

"Raja Fateh Sahi had four sons and all of them made various attempts by approaching the authorities of the East India Company to obtain the restoration of their lost property in Saran, but did not succeed and Raja Fateh Sahi during his lifetime abdicated his estate of Bank Jogni in favour of his eldest son, Raja Arimardan Sahi, installed him on the *gaddi* and wrote a *sanad* of Babuship granting villages to his remaining three sons, Babu Dalmardan Sahi, Babu Shamsher Sahi and Babu Ranbahadur Sahi as their Haq Babuai. Rajah Fateh Sahi after this, passed his life as an ascetic.

"After the death of Raja Fateh Sahi Babu Shamsher Sahi got his Babuai villages legally separated and settled in one of these at Salemgarh.

"His descendants are the present proprietors of the Salemgarh estate.

"Babu Dalmardan Sahi and Babu Ranbahadur Sahi had also their respective Babuai villages in their separate possession, but they continued to live at the ancestral abode at Tamkohi.

"Rajah Arimardan Sahi died without issue and after his death Raja Pirthipat Sahi, son of Babu Ranbahadur Sahi, then dead,

took possession of the Raj, alleging himself to be the adopted son of Raja Arimardan Sahi but Raja Dalmardan Sahi brought a suit and obtained the Raj by cancellation of the alleged adoption. Raja Dalmardan Sahi was succeeded by his son Raja Dalip Sahi, but the latter left no child. His widow, Rani Aswamaida Kuari, then took possession of the Raj but since Raja Kharag Bahadur Sahi, son of Raja Pirthipat Sahai, then deceased, was entitled to succeed Raja Dalip Sahi as the only next male heir, Rani Aswamaida Kuari made over the Raj to him in 1851.

"Raja Kharag Bahadur Sahi obtained the recognition of his hereditary title of Raja from the British Government and he received several villages in Gaya from his maternal grandfather, the Maharaja of Tikari. During the Mutiny he prudently kept in the background, remaining loyal, if inactive. He died in 1860 and was succeeded by his only son, Raja Krishna Pratap Bahadur Sahi. The estate was greatly extended during his administration and management. He acquired villages in Gaya under a Mokariri grant from Raja Ran Bahadur Singh of Tikari in return for renouncing his claim to the seven annas, Tikari Raj, in favour of the said Raja Ran Bahadur Singh.

"His eldest son, Raja Shatrujit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, obtained the Sursand Estate in Muzaffarpur through his wife, who was grand-daughter of Raja Raghunandan Singh of Sursand. Raja Krishna Pratap Bahadur Sahi died in December, 1894 and was succeeded by his elder son, Raja Shatrujit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, the younger son, Kuer Sarabjit Pratap Bahadur Sahi being entitled only to a Haq Babuai in accordance with the custom of the family. Raja Shatrujit Pratap Bahadur Sahi died in October, 1898 and was succeeded by his only son, Raja Indrajit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, who was then a minor and in consequence the estate remained under the superintendence of the Court of Wards till the 5th October, 1913, when the young Raja attained his majority and took over the management. During his minority, his uncle, Kuer Sarabjit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, sued for the partition of the Raj as an ordinary zamindari but after protracted and costly litigation the property has been held to be an impartible Raj to be held by one person in accordance with the rule of lineal primogeniture.

"The present Raja was educated at the Colvin Raja Taluqdars' School, Lucknow, and is well-versed in Hindi and knows English and Urdu fairly well.

"The estate comprises 226 villages in the Gorakhpur and Basti districts, paying a revenue of Rs. 90,000 and 132 villages in the Gaya, Chapra, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga districts (in Behar) paying a revenue of Rs. 15,000 a year."

Page 118, lines 30 to 38, *insert* a comma after " branches " *delete* " Shamsher Sahi . . . Rs. 22,000 " and *substitute*—

" And in fact they represent the elder branch, for they are descended from Shamsher Sahi, the third son of Raja Fateh Sahi, while the Tamkohi Raja is fifth in descent from Ran Bahadur Sahi, the youngest son of Raja Fateh Sahi. Shamsher Sahi had two sons, but the elder died childless and the younger left a daughter, Babuin Ram Charan Kuari, who was married to Babu Ambika Prasad Narayan Singh, a descendant of Raja Paim Narayan Singh of the Chainpur family in Saran. They had three sons. The eldest of these is Raja Sideshwari Prasad Narayan Singh, who in recognition of his public services and liberality during the famine of 1896-97 received the title of Rai Bahadur and in 1907 was awarded the personal title of Raja. Both his brothers are dead, but one of them has left two minor sons. The whole estate is held as a joint Hindu family possession and is ably managed by Kumar Brajeshwari Prasad Narayan Singh, the only son of the Raja. The family is closely related by marriage with the Maharaja of Bettiah and Benares and the Rajas of Shuter and Dhanwar. The family estates comprise 63 villages in the Padrauna tahsil with a revenue demand of Rs. 22,000."

PADRAUNA.

Page 119, lines 1 to 12, *delete* " the Kurmi . . . probable and " *substitute*—

" The Sainthwar family of Padrauna is, according to its own traditions, descended from Bhopal Rai, who is said to have come from Kara in the Allahabad district about 1556 and was employed by the Raja of Majhauli from whom he obtained the grant of five villages in tappa Bansi Chirgora ; Kishore Rai was the representative of the family in the time of Shahjahan and was appointed Sarbarakar or administrator of revenue. In 1681 his nephew,

Nath Rai, obtained a similar appointment from Aurungzeb and was later rewarded by grants of land in the Padrauna tahsil with a revenue demand of Rs. 5,500. It has however been suggested."

Page 119, line 22 *alter* "Kurmis" to "Sainthwars."

" 119, " 32, *after* Raja *insert* a comma, *delete* "He died . . . Champaran" and *substitute* " and was for some years an honorary magistrate. He died in 1900, leaving two sons; the elder, Rai Braj Narayan Rai, was created Raja in 1906 in recognition of the distinguished position held by his family and of his public spirit and liberality. The Raja is keenly interested in his estate and in education An agricultural bank was established in 1901 and is managed by the Raja's brother, Rai Jagdish Narayan Rai, who is an honorary munsif. By agreement between the present Raja and his brother, the succession to the title is to pass to Rai Jagdish Narayan Rai and after him to Krishna Partap Narayan Rai, the eldest son of the present Raja, thereafter the succession is to go to the eldest of the survivors. The estate has been considerably extended within the last few years and now comprises 397 villages, mostly in Padrauna, but including a few in Ballia, Azamgarh, and Champaran, paying a revenue nearly one lakh."

Page 120, lines 10 to 13 *delete* "The property . . . the owner" and *substitute*—

"Thereafter for 20 years the property was managed by Sardar Har Charan Singh, and relative of the owners; but in 1912 a partition was effected. Dumri went to Sardar Umrao Singh, who appointed a new Manager, Sheikh Nawab Uddin; he himself having married a Hungarian lady, while Sardar Sundar Singh has his headquarters at Saraya; Sardar Harcharan Singh continuing to look after this portion of the estate until 1917, when the management was taken over by Sardar Sundar Singh's son, Sardar Kirpal Singh. The two estates together comprise 59 villages assessed at Rs. 16,972 in the Sadr tahsil."

Page 120, line 34, *alter* "eighty" to 75.

" 120, " 35, *delete* " a grant . . . to compensate" and *substitute*—

"A grant of several additional villages, and of money to compensate . . ."

Page 120, line 37, *alter* "1865" *to* "1875."

" 121, " 24, " 14,778 to 10,293, and *add* thereafter "The family has a somewhat extensive library, partly in Gorakhpur and partly at Jaunpur."

Page 121, line 24, at end of paragraph, *insert* a new paragraph as follows:—

"OTHER MOSLEM FAMILIES.

"Among other Moslem families of note is that of Nawab Saiyid Mohammed Ali Nasir Khan, which has long been settled in Gorakhpur. The family first came into notice during the Mutiny, when Mir Zahur Ali Khan rendered considerable aid to Government officials. The present representative of the family is an honorary munsif and magistrate and is of a generous and charitable disposition; he received the title of Nawab in 1913 in recognition of his services and his generosity. The estate comprises 63 villages, mostly in the Gorakhpur district, with a total revenue demand of Rs. 11,472. Another estate which may be mentioned is that of Saiyad Mohammed Subhan Ullah, paying an annual revenue of Rs. 12,205. This family, like that of the Sabzposh, is of Arab descent and comes from Sumnan; it settled at Ajodhya at first, but soon transferred itself to Gorakhpur; Saiyad Habib Ullah, the grandfather of the present owner of the estate, was a sub-judge and an honorary magistrate. Another family which has risen into prominence within the last 20 years is that of Khan Bahadur Molvi Mohammed Khalil, whose son, Khan Bahadur Molvi Mohammed Ismail, Bar.-at-Law, is the Chairman of the Municipality and Government pleader."

Page 122, line, 1 *delete* "Abdul Majid Khan."

" 122, " 3 *after* "Kuwana" *insert* "both Nur Ullah Khan and Abdul Rahim Khan are village munsifs."

Page 122, line 5, *after* "7105" *add* "nevertheless the estate is heavily burdened with debt."

Page 122, line 12, *after* "tahsil" *insert* "the estates of the minors Babu Girdhar Das and Babu Parsotam Das of the same community may also be mentioned; the former is managed by Babu Hari Shankar Tiwari and pay Rs. 31,000 annual revenue

and the latter by Babu Mahadev Prasad, paying Rs. 25,000 annually."

Page 122, line 13, *delete* "Rai Kishun Kishore Chand" and *substitute* "Rai Krishna Kishore Chandra of Sarahri, a public-spirited and intelligent gentleman, who does useful work as an honorary magistrate."

Page 122, second last line, *delete* "is now under the Court of Wards" and *substitute* "was for 10 years under the Court of Wards till 1914."

Page 122, line 30. There are Bettia villages in other tahsils than Hata, *i. e.*, Maharajganj and tahsil Bansgaon.

Page 122, lines 37 and 38, *delete* "half . . . Wards."

" 123, line 2 } Should be revised by Settlement
" 124, " 5 } Officers.

" 127, " 21, *delete* "D. Ricketts" and *substitute* correct name "E. Warren."

Page 127, line 31, *delete* "without issue property" and *substitute* "leaving only a widow, Musammat Bakhtawar Campier, known locally as the malikin and residing at Janakpur near Campierganj. She has only a life interest; on her death the estate goes to Mr. A Campier's nieces as long as any of them survive and on the death of all these nieces its income is to be devoted to the support of a hospital, the estate to be in charge of the Collector."

Page 133, line 38, after "family" *add* "The Goraiti has been abolished in the recent settlement."

Page 136, lines 29 and 30, "Some account of the resumption of the goraits jagirs and the special act for this purpose is required."

Page 136, lines 29 and 30, *delete* "for wages are very low in this part of the country and" and *substitute* "for wages are still low in this part of the country and though they have risen sharply within the last few years."

Page 136, lines 25 to 28, *delete* "In one respect . . . population" and *substitute*—

"With the increased pressure of the soil the advantage

formerly possessed by the tenant of being able to go elsewhere and get land from a more satisfactory landlord is fast disappearing; and there are it is to be feared, some landlords, as a rule non-resident, who exercise undue and illegal pressure on their tenants. *Per contra* there are tenants not by any means easy to manage. In short, in parts of the district relations between landlord and tenant are by no means all that could be desired."

Page 137, line 20 *add* at end "The effects of the War and consequent rise in prices have been marked, but probably no more so here than elsewhere in the province."

Page 138, line 7, *for* "two" *read* "three."

" 138, " 9, *delete* "and one . . . powers" and *substitute* "One treasury officer and two gazetted officers with less than full powers, one of whom usually acts as Personal Assistant to the Collector."

Page 138, lines 24 and 25 *delete* "one deputy collector assisted by . . . . at Deoria" and *substitute* "assisted by three deputy collectors, all the officers residing at Deoria."

Page 138, line 25 *after* "Deoria" *insert* an asterisk, *add* a footnote :—

"Owing to shortage of officers during the War as a temporary measure the Kasia and Deoria sub-divisions were united."

Page 138, line 29—page 139, line 6, *delete* "in the rest . . . Kothibhar" and *substitute*—

"Another bench sits at Tamkohi and has jurisdiction in the police-stations of Taria Sujan, Bishunpura, and Qazipur. In the rest of the district there are 11 honorary magistrates with third class powers; five of these are in the Padrauna tahsil; the Raja of Padrauna has jurisdiction in the Padrauna and Ramkola police circles; Babu Dalip Narayan Singh of Kundwa near Kasia has similar powers in Kasia and Tarkulwa. Munshi Muhammad Akram of Padrauna in Kothibhar and Biraicha, the Raja of Salemgarh in Taria Sujan and Bishunpura; and the Honourable Mr. F. Mckinon in Bishunpura and Qazipur.

"Amongst others are Pandit Achaibar Prasad of Pakardina in

Maharajganj, who has jurisdiction in the police circles of Naikote and Purandarpur; Babu Raghunath Das of Barhalganj in Barhalganj and part of Gola; Babu Raghunath Persad of Belghat in Belghat and part of Gola; Lala Harakh Chand in Barhaj, Babu Dwarkadish Singh of Dhara in Hata and Mansurganj, and Rai Krishan Kishore Chand in Pipraich, Rigauli, Pepeeganj and Kotwali outside municipal limits."

Page 139, lines 16 to 18, *delete* "At present . . . of Siswa" and *substitute*—

"At present there are four honorary munsifs empowered to try cases of Rs. 200 or less in value, Babu Jagdish Narayan of Padrauna Sardar Harcharan Singh of Saraya, Babu Tikori Singh of Siswa and the Raja of Unaula; besides which there is a Bench of five honorary munsifs having jurisdiction in the Gorakhpur municipality and notified area."

Page 139, lines 20 to 23, *delete* "but at the . . . persons," *insert* semicolon and *substitute*—

"There are at present 27 such munsifs for the 58 circles into which the area has been divided, considerable difficulty being experienced in finding a sufficient number of qualified persons; in the rest of the district there are only 15 circles, three of which are vacant."

Page 141, line 23, *add* at end of paragraph—

"The existing tahsils are all far too large to be efficiently administered, as is obvious when it is pointed out that there are three districts in the province, each with a population less than that of the smallest tahsil of the Gorakhpur district."

Page 153, lines 21 to 29, *delete* "since that . . . district" and *substitute*—

"Since that date there have been constant changes, and in 1908 the number of alluvial mahals stood at 481; since then they have increased rapidly again and the present (1915) number is 553 mahals. Of this, 442 are subject to the ordinary rules of quinquennial revision, more than 300 of which are in the Bansgaon and Sadar tahsils; 30, mostly in Mahrajganj, are held on conditional, and 49 on unconditional long-term settlements of 30

years more than half the latter are in Padrauna; the remaining 32 are situated in jungle grants whose term has not yet expired; 28 of these jungle grants are in Padrauna and four in Mahrajganj. The total revenue now paid on the alluvial mahals is Rs. 1,02,321 for the entire district, as compared with Rs. 99,478 in 1908."

Page 153, line 31 *alter* "1907-08" to "1912-13," page 32 *alter* "Rs. 2,57 029" to "Rs. 2,61,099" and *add* "As compared with Rs. 2,57,029 in 1907-08."

Page 154, lines 26 to 37, *delete* "the present . . . or watchmen and insert semicolon and *substitute*—

"But in 1913, 33 chaukidars employed in the notified areas of Deoria and Gaura-Barhaj were converted into constabulary police and yet another addition of 46 men took place in 1914 from the chaukidari force of other towns. The present total (1915) of the civil police is five inspectors, 67 sub-inspectors, 79 head constables, and 691 men. The armed police comprise a mounted force of 24 men under a sub-inspector in addition to two other sub-inspectors, 28 head constables, and 190 men all under a European inspector. The superior staff consists of a superintendent, one assistant superintendent, and one deputy superintendent. Besides the above force, there is the town police numbering 61 men of all ranks and there are 76 road chaukidars, 2,365 village chaukidars paid in cash, and 7,662 goraits or watchmen."

Page 155, line 2, *delete* "still are" and *substitute* "were."

,, 155, ,, 4, *add* "The graiti system has now been abolished."

Page 155, line 4, *after* "Chapter" *insert* "The headquarters of the Superintendent, Government Railway Police, for the narrow-gauge lines of the United Provinces, were transferred from Lucknow to Gorakhpur in 1914."

Page 155, line 9, *alter* "34 to 33."

,, 155, ,, 9, *after* "thanas" *insert* comma and *add* "in addition to an outpost at Thuthibari."

Page 155, lines 9 to 17, *delete* "In the Bansgaon . . . Thutibari" and *substitute*—

"The first division usually under the superintendent of police comprises Bansgaon, Barhaj, Barhalganj, Bishunpura, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Hata, Kasia, Khampar, Kothibhar, Maharajganj

Nichlaul, Padrauna, Paisia (now Naikot), Fazilnagar (formerly Qazipur), Ramkola, Purandarpur, Taria Sujan, and Tarkulwa. The second division usually under the assistant superintendent of police, comprises Biraicha, Khajni, Mansurganj, Pipiganj, Pipraich, Rigauli, and Sahjanwa. The last division containing Gaura, Belghat, Chaura, Gola, Kaukhundu, Rudarpur, and Salempur is usually under the deputy superintendent of police."

Page 155, line 27, *after* "domra Khanas" *insert* semicolon, *delete* "they are" and *add* "at the present time they number 1,329, of whom 596 are in the Salvation Army Settlement, those who are not there."

Page 155, line 32, *insert* after "settlement" "though many sublet their holdings and work in the Railway Workshops. In any case the great majority now earn an honest living."

Page 156, lines 9 and 10, *delete* "The Settlement . . . peaceful agriculturist" and *substitute* "In 1909 the Settlement contained 279 Badhaks who had peacefully settled down as agriculturists; at the census in 1911 however none of them retained their true caste."

Page 156, at end of first paragraph after "scarcity" *add*—

"For the five years 1911 to 1915 the numbers of cases of crime under these heads decreased to 3,835 annually, robberies and dacoities averaging only 27 per annum."

JAIL.

Page 157, line 4, *alter* 492 to 448.

,, 157, ,, 7, ,, 25·5 to 23·75.

Page 157, line 12, *after* "bricks" *insert* "as the jail is two miles from the district courts there is a separate lock-up for under-trial prisoners near them."

Page 157, line 16, *after* "lock-up" *insert* "There is also a small lock-up for under-trial prisoners at Deoria."

EXCISE.

Page 158, lines 28—33, *delete* "Lastly . . . this system" and *substitute*—"The same system was extended in 1906 to Hata and Deoria; and the outstill tract was still further reduced in 1909, leaving only a narrow strip along the Nepal frontier, some 290 square miles in area, under this system. There are now only seven outstills, while the average number of

retail shops in the distillery area for the five years 1909 to 14 was 141 as compared with 100 retail shops and 71 outstills in 1908. In April, 1915, the distillery system was replaced by the contract supply system; the distillery at Gorakhpur was given up and bonded warehouses were established at Gorakhpur, Deoria, Padrauna, and Maharajganj."

(EXCISE) REVENUE.

Page 159, lines 11 to 22, *delete* "From the statement . . . population" and *substitute* "During the next two years the income was Rs. 2,61,697, but after the extension of the distillery system in 1909 there was a very considerable rise in the total income, which for the five years ending 1913-14 amounted to Rs. 3,63,593 annually; Rs. 2,01,531 were derived from stillhead duty, Rs. 1,36,392 from licences, and only Rs. 25,670 from outstills. It is curious to find that the extension of the distillery system to Hata and Deoria in 1906 was followed by a great decline in revenue, while its further extension in 1909 resulted in a remarkable increase in the revenue. Again, till 1909 no appreciable rise in the consumption was noticed, the average during the three preceding decades varying from 40,000 to 50,000 though the stillhead duty had materially increased. In the five years ending 1913-14 however the average consumption rose to 72,548 gallons annually, or 22·66 gallons per thousand of population, as compared with 13·18 gallons in Azamgarh and only 9·69 in Basti."

Page 159, line 25, *alter* "five" to "ten"

" 159, " 25, " Rs. 1,280 to Rs. 1,366.

TARI.

Page 160, line 9, *after* "to 650" *insert* "since then a further reduction has taken place, and the number of shops in the district is now 638, of which 30 are to be found in the city; in Mahrajganj and Hata they number 62 and 68 respectively, but in the other tahsils they are twice as numerous.'

Page 160, line 17 (at end of paragraph) *after* "Rs. 33,592" *insert* semicolon and *add* "While for the succeeding five years the average has been Rs. 69,916. The income from this source is likely to increase still more rapidly in the near future."

				Number of shops.
City	...	...	...	30
Gorakhpur excluding city		...	...	102
Padrauna	...	...	...	130
Bansgaon	...	...	...	126
Deoria	...	...	...	120
Hata	...	...	...	68
Mahrajganj	...	...	...	62
		Total	...	638

HEMP, DRUGS.

Page 160, lines 24 to 27, *delete* "But the . . . single year" and *substitute* "the consumption has increased remarkably in the last few years; for the 10 years ending 1908-09 the average was only 29 maunds annually, but the corresponding figures for the next five years is no less than 83 maunds. This increase is compensated for in part by a decline in the popularity of *charas;* this drug was first introduced in 1879 but has never been of any great importance; its consumption has never exceeded 19 maunds in a single year in Gorakhpur, 17 maunds in Azamgarh, and 10 maunds in Basti, while the average for the five years ending 1913-14 is only four maunds annually as compared with 13 maunds in the preceding decade; *charas* is slightly more popular in the neighbouring districts of Basti and Azamgarh, where the annual consumption averages 10 and 17 maunds respectively."

Page 160, line 31, *after* "Rs. 39,777" *insert* semicolon and *add* "while for the five years ending 1913-14 the income has been no less than Rs. 69,592 and it is steadily increasing."

Page 160, line 35, (end of paragraph) *insert* "There are now 249 retail shops for the sale of hemp drugs."

Page 160, line 2, *for* "bottom for poppy" *read* "opium."

OPIUM.

Page 161, lines 13 and 14, *delete* "while the . . . Rs. 15,125" and *substitute* "In the succeeding decade ending with 1906-17 the corresponding figures were 41·6 maunds and Rs. 15,125,

while a further increase has since taken place, the average consumption during the seven years ending 1913-14 being 47·6 maunds annually; the receipts amounting to Rs. 19,818 during the same period, of which only Rs. 3,516 were derived from licence fees. The consumption of opium in Gorakhpur amounts to as much as 4·32 sers per 10,000 of population, as compared with only 1·76 sers in Basti and 2·61 sers in Azamgarh."

Page 161, line 16, *alter* " 40 " to " 39."

" 161, " 29, after Gorakhpur *insert* "and Kauri Ram."

" 161, lines 29 to 31, *delete* " The average . . . ten years and *substitute* " The average weight of opium produced in the district in the five years ending 1914-15 was only 683 maunds as compared with 2,451 maunds annually for the 10 years ending 1907-08."

STAMPS.

Page 162, line 6 *delete* "the maximum . . . last year" and *insert* semicolon and *substitute* "For the five years ending 1913 the average was Rs. 4,94,448, the maximum being Rs. 5,78,877 in 1911."

Page 162, line 7 *alter* 77 to 80.

" 162, lines 26 to 28 *delete* " The average . . . Rs. 13,000" and *substitute* " The average receipts some 30 to 40 years ago were little more than Rs. 13,000; for the 10 years ending 1905-06 it was Rs. 20,552, while in the succeeding decade it had risen to Rs. 26,733."

INCOME-TAX.

Page 183, lines 9 and 10, *delete* "and in the . . . two lakhs" and *substitute* " And in the following decade it rose to Rs. 1,94,385, while during the five years ending 1914-15 it amounted to no less than Rs. 2,60,387, the highest figure being found in 1913-14 when the tax exceeded 3 lakhs."

Page 163, lines 13 to 15 *delete* " while the . . . amounts."

" 163, " 14 to 22 " " of the tax . . . and Maharajganj" and *substitute*—

"Of the tax on ordinary incomes the highest proportion is levied in the Padrauna tahsil where there are many wealthy landlords and several European residents. Next comes the Deoria

tahsil owing mainly to the extensive and growing trade in cloth and grain which is carried on at Deoria and the sugar industry of Barhaj. It is followed closely by Hata, which contains the thriving towns of Rampur, Karkhanas, and Captainganj. At the bottom of the list stand the Sadar tahsil excluding Gorakhpur city and Bansgaon."

POST OFFICE.

Page 164, line 14 *alter* 72 to 79.

Line 15, *alter* 21 to 27.

" 16, after sub-offices *insert* "and".

" 16, *alter* 45 to 51.

Page 164, lines 16 and 17, *delete* "and five . . . the city,' *insert* semicolon and *substitute* "Of these, two sub-offices and four branch offices are to be found in different muhallas of the city."

Page 164, line 22 *alter* 32 to 35.

" 164, " 29, *delete* "exception of . . . Tamkohi" and *substitute* "Exceptions of the lines from Padrauna to Kasia. Tamkohi Road station to Tamkohi, Salempur to Majhauli, Deoria to Rampur, Karkhana, and Gorakhpur."

Page 164, line 32, *delete* "Majhauli" . . .

" 165, " 3, *for* "is now *read* was."

Line 5, *for* "is "*read*" was."

" 9, *for* "are" *read* "were".

Lines 18 and 19, *delete:* "and further . . . contemplated," *insert* full-stop and *substitute*—

"The following year the Gurkha line were made over to the police, and a recruiting dépôt established at Kundaghat, just beyond the Ramgarh Tal. This necessitated an extension of the notified area boundary towards the east so as to include the dépôt and form a sanitary buffer for its protection; advantage was taken of this opportunity to make the boundary continuous, and a further extension was made towards the north, the boundary being carried close up to the Christian village at Basharatpur. Unfortunately the boundary is to a large extent artificial, but the advisability of further extension seems doubtful. Moreover the railway settlement is included within notified area limits

though its management is quite distinct from that of the notified area and rests with the officials of the railway department."

Page 165, lines 22 to 26 *delete* "for the . . . annually" and *substitute* "For the ten years of its existence the average receipts, derived mainly from a house-tax and a conservancy-tax, have been Rs. 6,472, while the expenditure, devoted mainly to conservancy and lighting, has exceeded Rs. 6,900 annually."

Page 165, line . . . (at the end of paragraph) *insert* "The finances of both are in a very satisfactory condition, the average receipts in Deoria for seven years being Rs. 2,739 and the corresponding expenditure Rs. 2,505; while in Gaura Barhaj the average income for the six years ending 1913-14 is Rs. 11,305, and the expenses amount to only Rs. 10,212."

Page 166, line 8, *add* new sentence "In 1914 Act XX was replaced by Act II of that year and in 1916 this Act was extended to Captainganj."

Page 166. Revise account of D. B., giving details of establishment of Sub-Board at Kasia and Deoria.

Page 168, line 15, *alter* 1896-97 to 1901-02; after "onwards" *insert*—

"It will be seen that the highest figures were reached in 1912-13, the number of scholars being as high as 41,658, while in 1914-15 the number had sunk to 37,162. The main reason for this apparent decline is that fees were introduced in all the district board schools in 1914, and so it became no longer possible for the teachers to show an enhanced attendance by falsifying the registers. There can be no doubt the former figures were at least in part fictitious, and it s pretty certain that, in spite of the introduction of fees, the number of scholars who attend school, as distinguished from those whose names merely exist on the registers, has steadily increased. The district board has now taken over a large number of aided schools, and this, it is hoped, will give a further impetus to primary education."

Page 168, line 16,—page 169, line 28, *delete* the whole paragraph on schools: viz. "Following this . . . schools" and *substitute*—

"In table XIX of the appendix will be found a list of all the more important schools in the district for the year 1914-15, no

correct list of private schools is possible and the total number of institutions can only be roughly stated as about 600, of which 530 are managed or aided by the Government or the District or Municipal Boards, the average daily attendance for the same period is given as 25,720.

"The C. M. S., an account of whose activities in this direction has already been given, maintains several of the more important institutions.

St. Andrew's College was founded in 1901 and till 1916 it used to teach only up to the F.A. standard. Now however instruction is given up to the B. A. standard; and the college has been housed in a new double-storeyed building and a Science department will be added, as soon as finances permit. There is also a hostel in connection with the college for the convenience of students whose parents do not reside in the city.

"St. Andrew's Collegiate High School, or the Mission School as it is generally called, is a much older institution, dating back to 1838. It teaches up to the matriculation standard and has a hostel attached. The Jubilee High School was built originally as an Oriental Zilla School in 1875 and was reconstituted in 1887 as a Municipal High School. In 1907 it was handed over to the district board, but in 1910 it was converted into a provincial school under the immediate control of the Department of Public Instruction. Other English institutions in the city comprise two aided high schools, both recently founded, the Gorakhpur High School and the George Middle School, in addition to the C. M. S. Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Alinagar, in the rest of the district there is only one Government institution, the King Edward High School at Deoria, which has just been housed in a handsome building.

"There is an aided Middle School at Barhaj, while private schools teaching up to the matriculation standard exist at Lar, Bansgaon, and Dhakwa Bazar. Among other secondary schools the most important is the Government Normal School, which was opened in 1904 in a costly building on which Rs. 1,58,632 were expended, in the magnificent grounds of Mr. Bridgman's bungalow in the Turkmanpur muhalla. It accommodates six teachers and 100 pupil teachers drawn from the Gorakhpur and Benare

division and from Gonda and Bahraich some 46 teachers being passed but annually after a course of two years. Attached to this training school is a large Middle Vernacular School. There are in the district 11 other combined Middle and training schools, kept up by the D.B. situated at Dumri and Minwan in the Sadar tahsil, Bansgaon, Barhalganj, and Gola in the Bansgaon tahsil, Lar, and Majhauli in the Deoria tahsil, Padrauna and Kasia in the Padrauna tahsil, and Mahrajganj and Dhanni in the Mahrajganj tahsil, there being none at all in the Hata tahsil.

"Other Middle Vernacular Schools include the Swinton Memorial School maintained by the C. M. S., a district board school at Barhaj, and an aided institution at Hardia in the Sadr tahsil. The Vernacular final examination is now held at three centres in the district, the number of candidates appearing for it being about 900, a fact significant of the growth of Vernacular education of a higher order in the district. Among the primary schools 206 are managed and 232 aided by the district and municipal boards; there are also several private primary schools, such as that kept up by the Tamkohi estate, but no exact statistics of these are available. Nor is the study of other Oriental languages neglected no less than 32 Sanskrit *pathshalas* are aided by the district board, while there are several others which are unaided. There are also several Hindi Mahajani Schools, and elementary schools for the study of Persian, Arabic, and the Quran all kept up by private subscriptions. A technical and industrial school also exists in Gorakhpur, having been founded by Government in August, 1911, when the numler of students was 25. At the present time the number is 76, of whom 13 are artizans, 34 juniors, and 29 seniors. Night classes were started in 1912 for both Europeans and Indians employed in arts and trades. Thus it will be seen that, taken as a whole, the district is now well advanced in education; much has been done, though of course much still remains to be done, especially in the case with regard to female education, the girls' schools comprise two Government institutions, 15 under the District Board, 19 aided by the District and Municipal Boards (three of which are maintained by the C. M. S. Zenana Mission) and one unaided

school, as compared with a total of 17 some eight years ago. The growing importance of Gorakhpur as an educational centre may be judged from the fact that in 1908 an inspector's circle was created with headquarters at Gorakhpur; an assistant inspector has been here since 1904 and his staff consists of one deputy and six sub-deputy inspectors of schools."

Page 169, line 28 to page 170, line 9, *delete* the whole paragraph "Real . . . former" and *substitute*—

"LITERACY.

"In the last few years there has been a steady increase in the total number of literates in the district. In 1872 it was calculated that barely two persons in a thousand could read and write; by 1881 the proportion had risen to 3·6 per cent. of the males and ·08 of the females. Ten years later the figures were respectively 4·4 and 15 per cent., while in 1901 about 5·5 per cent. of the male, and ·18 per cent. of the female, population came under this category. In 1911 a stricter literacy test was applied, the term being explained as the ability to write a letter and read the answer to it, instead of merely being able to sign one's signature, hence in 1911 only 5·6 per cent. of the male, and ·3 per cent. of the female, population were returned as literate; the corresponding provincial figures were 6·1 per cent. for males and ·5 per cent. for females. Comparing distribution of literacy by age-periods in 1901 and 1911 we find that the figures for the early age-period are stationary at 7 per mille for males; the figures for the two intermediate age-periods show slight increases, 56 males and three females per thousand of ages between 10 and 15 being literate and 81 males and five females of ages between 15 and 20; on the other hand, in the adult age-period a decrease of two per thousand is to be found, the present figures being 79 per mille for males and three for females. These figures show clearly that education has been making steady progress and also show to what extent those who had learnt in the past how to read and write had forgotten the art. The spread of education however is not very even; 57 out of every 1,000 Hindu males are literate, the figure for Mahomedans being only 41 per mille; on the other hand as

regards females the corresponding figures are two per Hindus and four for Mahomedans. A large proportion of the Kayasth community is literate but very few Chamars are able to read and write. Instruction is almost invariably given in the Nagri character in preference to the Persian, which is used only in the towns and is for the most part confined to the Musalman element. Of the literate population excluding those who used English, 84·4 per cent. employed the Nagri and 6·1 the Persian; 8·2 per cent. were acquainted with both, 54 per cent. of whom knew Urdu better than Hindi. The figures for English education do not compare favourably with those for the rest of the province; though considerable improvement has taken place; in 1891 only five males and one female per 10,000 were literate in English; by 1901 the corresponding figures were 19 and two, while in 1911 the figures stood at 25 and two respectively as compared with 40 males and even females per 10,000 for the whole of the United Provinces."

DISPENSARIES.

Page 171, lines 7 to 10, *delete* "The average . . . itself" and *substitute* "The annual attendance at this and the district board dispensaries in 1915 was 384,710, of whom nearly one-fifth were treated in Gorakhpur itself and 13 per cent. in Barhaj. There are also a varying number of travelling malaria dispensaries at which 16,593 cases were treated in 1915."

CATTLE POUNDS.

Page 171, line 19, *after* "annually" *insert* semicolon and *add* "While for the five years ending 1912-13 they averaged no less than Rs. 13,188."

Page 171, line 22, *alter* "69" to "81".

,, 172, ,, 6, after "portion" *insert* comma and *add*—"In addition to Rs. 700 annually by granting a grazing lease for four months during the rains."

Page 172, line 7, *alter* 370·2 to 298·3.
,, 172, ,, 8, ,, Rs. 154 to Rs. 306.
,, 172, ,, 10, ,, 10·6 to 22·97.
,, 172, ,, 11, ,, Rs. 285 to Rs. 756-5-11.
,, 172, ,, 12, ,, 146·4 bighas to 91·5 acres.
,, 172, ,, 13, ,, Rs. 55 to Rs. 130-15-4.

CHAPTER V.

Page 173, lines 16 to 18, *delete* " Whether . . . Budha " and *substitute* " There seems no reason to doubt that the ruins a mile or so west of Kasia are those of Kusinagar, the death-place of Gautam Budha."

Page 174, line 30, *insert* a new paragraph—

" There are ruins of clearly Buddhist nature at Bargadhi, some 11 miles from Gorakhpur, on the Nichlaul road and old forts at Ruderpur (known as the Sahankot) and a couple of miles south of Hetimpur in the Hata tahsil, and at Loh-Langri in Padrauna, about 12 miles south-east of Kasia, locally attributed to Raja Mardan Singh Kshattriya. Little or nothing seems known as to the origin of these forts but at Loh-Langri in 1917, but at the last-named a gold coin of Kamarie Gupta (414 to 455 A. D.) in excellent preservation was found."

Page 180, line 18, *add* an asterisk after " chieftains " and *insert* as a footnote—

" Some further details will be found in Mr. W. H. Moreland's article on the Agricultural Statistics of Akber's Empire. Journal of U. P. Historical Society, 11, page 38."

Page 221, line 33 page 222, line 3, *delete* " The residence . . . assistant " and *substitute*—

" If Deoria is made the headquarters of the proposed new district, extensive alterations in the Government buildings will be made."

Page 227, line 26, after " Salempur " *delete* " to " and *for* " and " *read* " to."

Page 227, line 28, and line 31, *for* " Musila " *read* " Khukhundu."

Page 227, line 36, *delete* " Nandapur " and *read* " Barhaj " and *add*—

" And a bungalow belonging to the Opium Department at Bhatpar-Rani."

Page 227, line 37, *for* " and " *read* " There are."

" 228, " 9, *after* " 1853 " *insert* " Like all the tahsils in the district it is much too large to be efficiently administered and various schemes to reduce it have been under consideration for many years past."

Page 233, line 24, *after* place *insert* "If however the proposed railway from Sahjanwa via Bansgaon and Gola to Barhalganj be constructed some of the prosperity may return."

Page 244, line 2, *for* "there are . . . celebrated" *read* " " only manufacture worthy of note is the Gorakhpur Tanning Factory, situated about three miles from the town along the Pipraich road."

Page 244, line 16, *for* "Gorakhpur and Kayasth bank" *read* "Mufasil Bank."

Page 245, line 27, *after* "Sahib" *add* "while there is still a certain amount of private forest along the northern border of the tahsil near the Banki block of Government forest."

Page 247, line 15, "*after* factories at" *insert* "Sarhiya."

" 247, " 28, *delete*, "mainly . . . watchman."

" 249 " 20, *after* "Motirani" *insert* "Kuraghat."

" 249, " 25 *for* "Barhi" *read* "Gauri."

" 249, " 30 *after* "previously" *add* "But the tahsil is still far too large for efficient administration and proposals for further sub-division are under consideration."

Page 251 (Hata), line 31, *for* while from . . . village *read* "and."

Page 234, bottom line but one, for "Tulsipur" *read* "thence via Tulsipur to Gonda."

Page 243, line 25, *for* "it has recently been proposed" *read* "one proposal was."

Page 243, line 33, *after* "reduced" *insert* "This proposal has however been almost certainly abandoned in favour of a drainage system centering on main drain leading to the Rapti a short distance west of the junction of the Azamgarh and Basti roads, but the cost of the full scheme is prohibitive for the unaided resources of the municipality and either a less perfect and therefore less expensive scheme must be devised or else substantial help must be granted to the town."

Page 255, lines 8 and 9, *delete* "while . . . Goraits."

" 256, line 15, after "elsewhere" *insert* "While Messrs. Begg Sutherland & Co., have recently erected a large modern factory at Gauri bazar."

Page 256, line 18, *for* "Rudarpur . . . Category" *read* Rudarpur, Rampur and Captainganj alone can be described as towns."

Page 256, line 20, *before* "Madanpur" *insert* "Mathauli."

,, 256, ,, 24, *delete* "practically" and *after* "isolated *add* "save for connection with the railway at Gauri Bazar."

Page 256, line 29, *for* Badarwar *read* "Bodarwar."

,, 257, lines 3 and 4, *for* "There are . . . but *read*:—

"There are inspection bungalows at Hata and Sirsia, and"

Page 257, line 8, for a full-powered Deputy Collector *read* "the Sub-divisional Officer."

Page 260, line 1, *for* "Musaila" *read* "Khukhundu."

,, 260, ,, 6, *add* "The village belongs to the Majhaul Estate."

Page 260, line 14, *after* column *insert* "locally known as Bhim-ki-lat."

Page 261, line 22, after "week" *add* "Act II of 1892 is in force"

Page 266 at end of article on Khampar *add* "Running almost due west from the police-station is a long embankment constructted originally to regulate the floods of the Khanua and to afford access to the Indigo Factory formerly at Khunia on the bank of that stream. It has been breached in several places and though its repair has been mooted more than once it is at least doubtful whether on the whole such repair would not do more harm than good."

Page 266, lines 32 and 33, *delete* "lower" and *add after* "School" Act II of 1892 is in force."

Page 269, line 5, *after* "1856" *insert* (new Act II of 1914)."

,, 271, ,, 18, *delete* "practically."

,, 274, ,, 15 and 16, *delete* "almost . . . goraits."

,, 276, ,, 17, *after* Padrauna *add* —

"There will however be considerable improvement shortly by the construction of a line from Captainganj via Maharajganj to Pharenda and thence to Nautanwa with another branch from Maharajganj to Thuthibari."

Page 276, lines 17 to 19, *for* "There are no metalled roads . . . Bridgmanganj" *read*—

"There is a metalled road from Ghugli railway station to Mahrajganj, and the road from Gorakhpur to Nitchlaul is being metalled as far as Shikarpur where it intersects this road. Otherwise the only metalled roads in the tahsil are the short one from Lehra railway station to the Park house and on to Bridgmanganj and its railway station, and short lengths connecting Peppiganj and Siswa Bazar with their respective railway stations."

Page 276, line 22, *delete* "Gorakhpur through" and for "and" *read* "through."

Page 276, lines 29 and 30, *delete* "whence . . . station, and *substitute* "and thence to Senduria."

Page 276, lines 35 to 38, *delete* "in the North-West . . . Binayakpur" and *read* "A second class road has been constructed from Bridgmanganj and Nautanwa and a sixth class road thence to Thuthibari. There are also a considerable number of roads maintained by the Forest department."

Page 276, last line, to page 277, line 7, *dele'e* "There is . . . and numerous," and *substitute* "There are inspection bungalows belonging to the district board at Maharajganj, Siswa Bazar, and Nautanwa and a small hut at Lalpur. There are also several."

Page 277, line 8, *delete* "Samra."

" 277, " 9, *for* "Paisia" *read* "Naikot."

" 277, " 10, *after* "Padrauna" *insert* "and that of Pepiganj into Gorakhpur."

Page 277, line 11, *after* tahsil, *add* "while part of the south-east of the tahsil lies in Mansurganj in Hata."

Page 277, line 22, *after* "hills" *insert* "The tahsil is far too large for efficient administration and proposals have been long under consideration for sub-dividing it into two, the headquarters of the second portion to be at Pharenda."

Page 280, line 4, *after* "South" *insert* "the railway station (on the Captainganj-Saran Branch) lies immediately south of Padrauna proper."

Page 280, lines 26 to 28, *delete* "but have . . . Naib-Tahsildar" and *substitute* "but are to be shortly replaced by a new building situated nearer the railway station.

Page 282, line 16, *after* " Kasia " *insert* " Most of the small lakes betray their origin by their shape, which clearly shows them to be portions of the beds of stream frequently loops cut off by the stream that formed that cutting across the base of the loops, such a lake is locally known as a ' Man."

Page 286, line 30, *after* "cultivation" *insert* "The U. P. Sugar Company has its large factory with up-to-date machinery close to Tamkohi road railway station, otherwise. "

Page 286, line 31, after "Sugar" *insert* " (In country fashion.)"

Page 286, line 36, *delete* " an inspection . . . Kasia" and *substitute* " There are inspection bungalows at Kasia and Padrauna."

Page 288, lines 2 and 3, *delete* "While Padrauna."

Page 288, line 4, *delete* " The Tahsil . . . 10 Bishahpura" and *substitute* —

" The tahsil forms part of the Deoria, Kasia sub-division, and is in the immediate charge of a Deputy Collector called the Parganah Officer with headquarters at Kasia. At the present time there are two honorary magistrates, viz., the Raja Bahadur of Padrauna with 2nd class powers in police circles of Padrauna and Ramkola and his agent, Molvi Mohamad Akram, exercising III class powers within those portions of thanas, Kothibhar or Biraicha which lie in Padrauna, tahsil and tappa Bansi Chirgora of thana Padrauna. There is also a bench of honorary magistrates consisting of the Rajas of Tamkohi and Salemgarh, the Hon'ble Mr. F. Mackinnon and Mr. R. Macrai, who sit at Tamkohi and exercise 2nd class powers."

Page 288, lines 9 and 13, *for* "Ghazipur" *read* "Fazilnagar."

,, 288, bottom line, *after* " corner " *insert* " There are also extensive remains of an old fort at Loh Langri 12 miles E. S. E. of Kasia ; locally attributed to Raja Mardan Singh Kshattriya."

Page 291, line 1, *add* after " Musalman " "Act II of 1892 is in force."

Page 293, line 16, *after* "encamping ground" *insert* " And the railway station is close by."

Page 294, line 2, *after* "1856" *insert* "(new Act II of 1914)."

Page 294, line 21, *delete* "Regauli . . . School" and *substitute* "—" It is however together with the pound and post office bearing the name of Rigauli situated in mauza Mirhiria a full mile N.-W. of Rigauli in which alone the primary school actually is."

Page 294, line 32, *delete* "Dhara near."

" 294, " 33, *after* "north" *insert* "Which passes through Gauri Bazar the nearest railway station and distant 11 miles from Rudarpur."

Page 295, line 3, *after* "district" *insert* "though if the proposed line from Barhaj through Rudarpur to Gauri Bazar be made, its prosperity should revive."

Page 297, line 3, *after* "attention" *insert* "To prevent confusion with Rudarpur, the police-station here is officially known as Khajni."

Page 297, line 28, *delete* "The two . . . to" and *substitute* "A metalled road connects Majhauli with."

Page 297, line 30, *delete* "from Saleempur."

" 297, " 36, " "and the Raja . . . . in" and *substitute* "The family residence being."

Page 299, line 14, *after* "village" *insert* "and only Act II of 1892 is now in force." *Delete* article on Semra, incorporating pertinent part in article on Purenderpur."

Page 300, line 31, *after* "built" *insert* "The chief markets and the road thereto from the railway station have recently been metalled."

Page 303, line 4, *after* "1858" *insert* "(new Act 11 of 1914)."

Page 303, line 11 *after* "staff" *insert* "There are a post office, primary school, and inspection bungalow here and the police-station and pound at Kothibhar are one mile south of the town."

Page 304, line 26, *after* "84°11′ E." *insert* "It is four miles from the Tamkohi road railway station and is."

Page 305, line 13, *after* "Great Gandak" *insert* "and close to the railway station bearing its name."

Page 305, line 14, *for* "being off—but" *read* "it."

Page 305, line 15, *for* "while it" *read* "and."

" 307, " 22, *after* "Thuthibari" *delete* "Possesses a police station" and *insert* "Formerly contained a police-station but this has now been replaced by an outpost; it also possesses."

ANWA KHAS.

Page 199, line 12, *delete* "and."

" 199 " 13, " "while . . . Musalmans" and *substitute* "And to 8,918 in 1901, in 1911 it had decreased to 7,330, of whom 1,200 were Musalmans."

Page 299, line 13, *delete* "The area . . . Rs. 5,575" and *substitute* "The area is 6,499 acres, while the revenue demand is only Rs. 6,598."

BAIKUNTPUR

Page 199, line 27, *alter* "1063" "to 1196."

" 200, " 11, " "is now erecting" to "has recently erected."

Page 200, line 11, after the articles *insert*—

"One on Bankata railway station on the main line of the B. N.-W. railway. For Jaiptipur."

BANSGAON.

Page 200, line 20, *after* "Rudrapur," *insert* "which was metalled as far as Bansgaon in 1912."

Page 200, lines 34 to 31, *delete* "though by . . . 710 souls" *insert* semicolon, and *substitute* "In 1901 the total fell to 5,744, but has risen again since and in 1911 it numbered 6,589 souls, of whom 611 were Musalmans."

Page 200, lines 36 and 37, *delete* "This figure . . . 710 souls."

Page 201, line 2, *after* "1858" *add* "Act II of 1892 only being in force."

Page 201, lines 4 to 6, *delete* "and are now accommodation for the dispensary" and *substitute* "and were for some years used for a dispensary, started in 1907, but have since been abandoned as they were built of mud, were in poor repair; a new dispensary being erected in 1915."

Page 201, line 11, *delete* "With a court room."

" 201, " 13, *after* "post office" *insert* "A girls' school managed by Government."

Page 201, line 16, *after* boardshouse" *insert* "A new building is being erected at a cost of Rs. 10,000."

Page 201, line 18, *alter* 668 to 1,144.

,, 201 ,, 19, ,, Rs. 556 to Rs. 1,365.

BANSGAON TAHSIL.

Page 201, line 28, *alter* 357, 867 to 354,686.

,, 201 ,, 28, ,, 559·1 to 554·2.

,, 203 ,, 5, ,, 255, 537 to 260, 208.

,, 203 ,, 5, ,, 71 to 73·36.

,, 203 ,, 6, ,, 51,391 to 46,359.

,, 203 ,, 8, ,, 12,283 to 11,096.

,, 203 ,, 13, ,, 13,227 to 12,938.

,, 203 ,, 13, ,, 3·7 to 3·65.

,, 203 ,, 19. ,, 9,295 to 8,046.

,, 203 ,, 19, ,, 16,501 to 15,315.

,, 203 ,, 20, ,, 11316 to 11,818.

,, 203 ,, 26, ,, 116,581 to 100,989.

,, 203 ,, 27, ,, 45·7 to 38·8.

,, 203 ,, 34, ,, 197,233 to 186,140, 181,209 to 142,219.

,, 203 ,, 35, ,, 1906-07 to 1912-13.

Page 203, lines 35 and 36, *delete* "in the exceeding . . . drought," *alter* 61,030 to 69,730.

Page 203, line last, *alter* "less than one-fourth" to "26·8 per cent."

Page 204, line 3, *alter* "about" to "nearly."

,, 204, lines 17 and 18, *alter* "and than arhar . . . crops" to and the combination of Kodon with arhar.

Page 204, line 24, *alter* "1907-08" to "1914-15," 265,652 to 289,249."

Page 204, line 25, *alter* 43·62 to 44·71.

,, 204, ,, 30, ,, 26·72 to 24·74.

,, 204, ,, 31, ,, 26·75 to 27·32.

,, 204, ,, 32, ,, 54 to ·9.

,, 204, ,, 33, ,, 3·53 to 4·06, 3·32 to 4·30.

,, 205, ,, 1, ,, 33,828 to 28,538, 12·43 to 10·0.

,, 205, ,, 2, ,, 3·91 to 4·52.

,, 205, ,, 8, ,, 1907 to 1915, 90,730 to 145,481.

,, 205, ,, 14, ,, 3,059 to 3,042, 386 to 247.

Page 205, line 15, *alter* 2,673 to 2,795.
„ 205, „ 21, „ 145 to 226.
„ 205, „ 22, „ 7,105 to 9,478.
„ 205, „ 24, „ 40 to 34, 6,150 to 5,768.
„ 205, „ 25, „ 15 to 27, 1,311 to 1,996, 67 to 73.
„ 205, „ 26, „ 9,800 to 10,948.
„ 205, „ 28, „ 6,771 to 3,594 *delete* " now managed . . . wards."

Page 205, line 29, *alter* 63 to 60.
„ 205, „ 30, „ 6,589 to 3,161.
„ 205, „ 31, „ 3,089 to 3,261, 50 to 51.
„ 205, „ 32, „ 18 to 33.
„ 205, „ 33, „ 4,954 to 5,571.
„ 206, „ 1, *delete* " of whom . . . females."
„ 206, lines 2 to 17, *delete* "since that date . . . 5,000" and *substitute* "In 1904 a tract with a population of 13,389 was transferred to Azamgarh; hence the census of 1911 showed a further decrease, the population being 428,893, of whom 216,229 were females. That this decrease is purely nominal is shown by the fact that the average density has increased from 758 to 774 to the square mile; classified according to religions there are 402,364 Hindus, 26,362 Musalmans, 146 Aryas, and 27 Sikhs. In view of its past history it is but natural that the Musalman element should be far less numerous both absolutely and relatively than in any other part of the district. Of the total population 16,975 males are literate and only 842 females, giving a percentage of 7·98 for males which is the highest in the district and of only ·39 for females."

Page 207, line 4, *after* "Gajpur" *insert* (the part between Bansgaon and Kauri Ram being metalled).

Page 207, line 7, *after* "Gagha" *insert* "Communications are further and to a great degree hindered by the almost total absence of village cart-tracks owing to almost all such having been ploughed up and included in the fields between which they formerly passed."

Page 207, line 8, *after* "bungalow of" *insert* Bansgaon.
„ 207, „ 15, *delete*, "but the work . . . second officer" and *substitute* "Assisted by a second deputy collector.

It has been under consideration many years to establish a new tahsil at Barhalganj to consist of the southern portion of the present tahsil which is far too large for a single charge."

BANSGAON.

Page 207, lines 35 and 36, *delete* "while in 1901 . . . 709 Musalmans" and *substitute* "Since then it has been decreasing, the total in 1901 being 5,009 and in 1911 only 4,685 including 629 Musalmans."

BARHAJ.

Page 209, lines 8 to 10, *delete* "though subsequent . . . Musalmans" *insert* semicolon, and *substitute* "Since then there has been a steady decline, the total falling to 11,421 in 1891, to 10,054 in 1901 and only 7,215 in 1911 including 1,274 Musalmans."

Page 209, line 16, *delete* "including 545 Musalmans" *insert* semicolon and *substitute* "In 1911 the population was only 5,211, of whom 466 were Musalmans."

Page 209, line 20, *alter* 1,500 to 1,567, 245 to 241.

" 210, lines 6 to 8, *delete* "the Raja . . . already much" and *substitute* "The Court of Wards on behalf of the Majhauli estate contributes a sum of Rs. 6,200 annually so that, with the house and conservancy taxes, the average annual income during the past five years has been Rs. 12,433. The annual expenditure during the same period has been Rs. 10,914, the closing balance at the end of the year 1915-16, being Rs. 10,343. Much . . . "

Page 210, line 30, after 1856 *insert* "on its successor or Act II of 1914."

Page 210, line 36, *alter* 1908 to 1915.

" 210, " 37, " 1636 to 1214, 467 to 443.

" 210, " last, *delete* "and the average . . . Rs. 1,200" and *substitute* "And the income from the house tax amounted to Rs. 1,198."

Page 211, line 2, *alter* 2-9-1 to 2-7-8.

" 211, " 3, " 0-3-8 to 0-5-4.

" 211, " 4, *delete* "including . . . balance."

" 211, " 5, *alter* Rs. 2,702 to Rs. 1,515.

" 211, " 6, " "Rs. 2,095" to "Rs. 1,396."

Page 211, line 6, *alter* "Rs. 562" to "Rs. 560."

" 211, " 14 and 15, *delete* "again . . . Musalmans" and *substitute* "It has since steadily declined, dropping to 5,682 in 1891, 5,181 in 1901, and only 3,651, in 1911 including 1,032 Musalmans."

Page 211, line 16, *alter* 786 to 538.

" 212, " 8, *delete* "though still."

BARHI.

Page 211, line 8, *delete* "though still known by the name of Barhi."

Page 211, line 20, *after* "south" *insert* "and should improve if the proposed railway from Sahjanwa via Bansgaon and Gola is ever made."

Page 211, line 13, *for* "up which . . . passes" *read* "which appears likely before long to become the main stream of the Rapti"

Page 212, line 16, *alter* "an aided" to "*a*"

" 212, " 16, " 1,423 to 1275.

" 212, " 16, *after* "Jungle" *insert* "The area of the mauza is 2,287 acres and the revenue demand is Rs. 409."

Page 212, line 9, *for* "some there" *read* "several."

BELGHAT.

Page 213, line 16, *alter* 1,500 to 1,443.

" 213, " 16, " 607 to 613.

BELIPAR.

Page 213, line 19, *alter* 1.901 to 1,911.

" 213, " 19, " 958 to 07.

BRIDGMANGANJ.

Page 218, lines 13 and 14, *delete* "and has since . . . extent" and *substitute* "but by 1911 it had risen to 5,436, of whom 795 were Musalmans. The mauzas of Bela Haraiya Mathura, and Shahabad now form suburbs of Bridgmanganj. The area of the village is 3,141 acres."

Page 218, line 15, *alter* "a lower" to "an upper."

CAPTAINGANJ.

Page 218, lines 31 to 33, *delete* "and by the . . . of trade" and *substitute* "and by 1901 it had risen to 3,946; but the advent

of the railway and the consequent expansion of trade has caused the population to increase still further; in 1911 it numbered 4,569, of whom 813 were Musalmans."

Page 218, lines 34 and 35, *delete* "but this has . . . in Saran" and *substitute* "but this has practically disappeared since the completion of the railway lines from Captainganj to Siswa Bazar and thence to Bagaha on the one hand, and from Captainganj to Padrauna and thence to Thawe in Saran on the other."

Page 219, line 4, *after* "school" *insert* "for boys' and girls' school."

Page 219, line 6, *alter* 1,635 to 1591.

" 219, " 10, " 285 to 787.

" 219, " 10, at end of paragraph *add* "The village adminstered under Act 11 of 1898."

CHAURI CHAURA.

Page 219, line 18, *alter* 306 to 301.

" 219, " 19, " 900 to 1,326.

" 219, " 25, *after* "oil" *insert* "at Saraya."

" 219 " 36, *alter* "an aided" to "*a*."

BHAGALPUR.

Page 214, line 6, *alter* 1887 to 2,168.

" 214, " 8, " 930 to 623.

BHAWAPAR.

Page 2 4, line 26, *alter* 3,531 to 3,601.

" 215, " 3, *delete* "and an upper primary school and a Sanskrit *pathshala*."

Page 215, line 14, *alter* 87,787 to 88,205.

" 215, " 14, " 137·1 to 137·8.

" 215, " 14, " 28,916 to 39,360.

" 215, " 14, " 60·8 to 61·5.

" 215, " 14, " 68,871 to 48,84[illegible].

" 215, " 14, " 76·3 to 76·32.

Page 215, lines 20 to 30, *delete* "giving an average . . mile" and *substitute* "in 1911 this had decreased to 51,882, giving an average density of 844 to the square mile."

Page 215, lines 31 to 35. *delete* "though at the last . . mile" and *substitute* "since then there has been a decline, the

population in 1901, being 62,447 and in 1911 only 54,312, which gives a mean density of 712 to the square mile."

BINAYAKPUR.

Page 216, line 25, *after* "mile" *insert* "At the last census in 1911 the population was 61,258, giving an average density of 442 persons to the square mile."

BIRAICHA.

Page 217, line 23, *after* 833 to 888.

" 217, lines 24, to 25 *delete* " a post office . . school " and *substitute* " and a post office."

BIRHANPURA.

Page 217, line 34, *alter* 1,113 to 1,105,

" 217, " 34, last, *alter* 845 to 842.

CHILLUPAR.

Page 220, line 11, *alter* 65,944 to 65,377.

" 220, " 11, " 103·03 to 102·15.

" 220, lines 20 to 22, *delete* "the density . . since 1891" and *substitute* "and in 1911 it decreased again to 65,204, the density averaging 638 to the square mile."

DEORIA.

Page 221, lines 15 to 18, *delete* "and though . . in 1905" and *substitute* "and though in 1901 it had dropped to 2,151, there was a considerable increase in subsequent years, due more especially to the constitution of the Deoria sub-division in 1905 and in 1911 it numbered 3,339. It is likely to increase still more rapidly in the near future, for it will shortly be made the head-quarters of a new district formed out of the eastern half of Gorakhpur comprising the tahsils of Deoria, Hata, and Padrauna."

Page 221, lines 24—28, *delete* "It has (more) . . wet years."

" 221, line 34, *alter* "an Anglo-Vernacular" to "a high."

" 221, " 35 *delete* "The residence . . assistant."

" 222, lines 13 to 17, *delete* "During the first . . . Rs. 1,469" and *substitute* "During the last five years the increase, derived chiefly from house and conservancy taxes, amounted to Rs. 4,295, while the expenditure on conservancy, lighting, and other improvements was Rs. 4,192, the closing balance at the end of the year 1915-16, being Rs. 2,248-11-3."

Page 223, line 11, *alter* 3272,277 to 373,058, 581·6 to 582·9.

Page 224, line 6, *alter* 1907-08 to 1912-13.

,,	224,	,, 7, ,,	291590 to 294,353 78·3 to 78·9.
,,	224,	,, 12, ,,	86,695 to 85,142.
,,	224,	,, 12, ,,	86,695 to 85, 142. 29·4 to 29.
,,	224,	,, 14 ,,	36,174 to 38,096, 19,022 to 19,590. 12,045 to 11,878.
,,	224,	,, 18 ,,	44,513 to 40,608, 9,335 to 8,832.
,,	224,	,, 20 ,,	12,307 to 12,669, 3·4 to 3·29.
,,	224,	,, 29 ,,	147,231 to 153,591.
,,	224,	,, 30 ,,	50·15 to 52·15.
,,	224,	,, 36 ,,	189,394 to 190,130, 184,428 to 184,638.
,,	225,	,, 2 ,,	28 to 33·7.
,,	225,	,, 12 ,,	9·3 to 7·25.
,,	225,	,, 21, ,,	two-fifths to half.
,,	225,	,, 23 ,,	one-fourth to 28 per cent.
,,	225,	,, 28 ,,	2·7 to 1·7.
,,	225,	,, 30 ,,	1907-08 to 1914-15, 310,410 to 312,088.
,,	225,	,, 31 ,,	34·95 to 35·58.
,,	225,	,, 33 ,,	35·7 to 33·79.
,,	225,	,, 34 ,,	26·76 to 27·22.
,,	225,	,, 35 ,,	·64 to ·69.

,, 226, line 4, *alter* 1907-08 to 1914-15, 3·70 to 3·95, 3·93 to 4·20.

Page 226, lines 4 and 5, *delete* "the incidence . . . . district."

Page 226, line 6, *alter* 63058 to 26,164.

,,	226,	,, 7, ,,	4·15 to 4·83 *delete* "again."
,,	226,	,, 10, ,,	2,744 to 2,745.
		,, ,,	24·81 to 2,482.

,, 226, ,, 11, *after* "bhaiyachara" insert "while the number of malguzare is 84,130."

Page 226, line 14, *alter* 94 to 97 Rs. 39,235 to Rs. 43,652.

,, 226, lines 15 to 18 "the Pandes . . . . . 41 villages." and *substitute* "Pandit Ram Ghulam Dube of Barkagaon, who

owns 36 villages assessed at Rs. 6,015 and Janki Parshad of Saraya, who pays Rs. 6,767 on a property of 52 villages."

Page 226, lines 25 to 36, *delete* "of whom . . . Pathans" and *substitute*—

"In 1919, however, the population had again increased to 513,007, of whom 255,794 were females, the average density being 880 to the square mile. This total consisted of 471,240 Hindus, 41,100 Musalmans, 640 Aryas, 23 Christians, 3 Jains, and one Parsee. Of the total population 18,270 males, or 7·1 per cent. and 970 females, or ·38 per cent. were literate."

DHAKWA BAZAR.

Page 229, line 6, *alter* 260 to 259.
,, 229, ,, 7 ,, 150 to 154.
,, 228, ,, 8 ,, 1,298 to 1243.
,, 229, ,, 9 ,, *delete* "a lower . . . , a mosque" and *substitute* "an upper primary school, a private English school, a Sanskrit *pathshala*, two temples, and a mosque."

Page 229, line 30, *delete* "at the last census" and *substitute* "In 1901, though it has since decreased, in 1911 it was only 85,741.'

Page 229, line 32, after "school" *insert* "With a training class attached to it, a girls' school a Sanskrit *pathshala*."

DHURIAPAR.

Page 230, line 8, *alter* 104 to 112.
,, 230, ,, 9, ,, 617 to 630.
,, 230, ,, 19, ,, 173,555 to 170,262.
,, 230, ,, 20, ,, 271·1 to 266·03.
,, 230, ,, 26 to 30, *delete* "and at the . . . square mile" and *substitute* "but since then it has increased again; and in spite of the fact that in 1904 a tract of 67 square miles on the south bank of the Ghagra containing a population of 13,289 persons was transferred to the Azamgarh district, the population in 1911 was 212,663, so that the average density is 799 to the square mile."

DUMRI.

Page 231 line, 20, *alter* 2139 to 2509, after "Mutiny" *delete* he rest and *insert*—

"In 1912, however, the estate was partitioned, Dumri remained the headquarters of Sardar Umrao Singh, while Sardar Sundar Singh established himself at Saraya.

"The village contains a large Middle Vernacular School with a training class attached to it, a girls' school, a small market, and a dispensary guarante d by the estate. The area of the village is 1,709 acres and the revenue demand is Rs. 2,156."

GAJPUR.

Page 232, lines 10 and 11, *delete* "while at . . . Musalmans" and *substitute* "by 1901, it had decreased to 3,702 and in 1911, it stood at 3,673. including 704 Musalmans."

Page 232, line 15, *alter* 541 to 520.

" 233, " 18 " 702 to 678

GOLA.

Page 233, line 17, *delete* "of whom . . . Musalmans" and *substitute*" "and by 1911 it had decreased to 3,705, of whom 559 were Musalmans."

Page 233, line 20, *alter* 499 to 500, 289 to 798.

" 233, " 24, " 1907-08 to 1915.

" 233, " 25, " 1373 to 1270, 481 to 354.

" 233, " 26, " Rs. 1 203 to Rs. 830, Rs 2-0-8 to Rs. 2-5-5.

Page 233, line 27, *alter* Re. 0-3-11 to Re. 0-3-7.

" 233, " 28, " Rs. 1,099 to Rs. 1,081.

" 233, " 18 and 19, *delete* "owing to . . . collections,"

" 233, " 29, *alter* Rs. 1,697 to Rs. 762.

GORAKHPUR.

Page 235, line second last *delete*, "while a second . . . Bagaha" and *substitute* "while a second line now goes to Captainganj, whence one branch goes through Siswa Bazar to Bagaha and the other to Padrauna and Thawe in Saran."

Page 235, lines 12 to 18. *delete* "It was 51,117 . . . Aryas" and *substitute* "It was 51,117 in 1872 and it continued to increase steadily till 1901, being 59,908 in 1881, and 63,620 ten years later, while in 1901, it was 64,148. The succeeding decade, however, witnessed a very considerable decrease, due to plague and cholera in 1911, the population, excluding the notified area, was recorded as only 48,358, of whom 22,696 were females.

These figures must however be accepted with some reserve; as many of the city people had migrated temporarily to the villages at the time of census owing to the prevalence of plague; at any rate the present population appears to be nearer 60,000 than 50,000. Of the recorded number, 30,794 were Hindus 17,001 Musalmans, 280 Christians, 208 Aryas, and 65 of other religions."

Page 235, line . . . *alter* 34 to 35.

,, 235, ,, 6, end of paragraph *insert*—

" The population of the notified area was 8,534, of whom only 2,960 were females; it included 6,433 Hindus, 1,490 Musalmans, and 574 Christians."

Page 240, lines 13 to 15, *delete* " It is at present . . . long."

,, 240, line 18, *delete* " which have recently been" and *substitute*—

" which, together with the site of the old jail have been."

Page 242, line 13, *delete* " The latter also contains" and *substitute*—

" The handsome new College building stands at the eastern end of that compound, which contains the two houses of the missionaries and college staff."

Page 242, lines 26 and 27, *alter* "at present serving as temporary" to " now used as."

Page 242, lines 28 and 29, *alter* " is to be" to " has been."

,, 242, line 30, ,, " extremity" to " part."

,, 243, lines 7 and 8, ,, " which it is . . . area" to, " which were included within the limits of the notified area in 1909."

GORAKHPUR TAHSIL.

Page 244, line 28, *alter* 4,17,071 to 4,17,565.

,, 244, ,, 29, ,, 6,516 to 6,524.

,, 246, ,, 3, ,, 1907-08 to 1912-13.

,, 246, ,, 3, ,, 306,561 to 3,15,109.

,, 246, ,, 4 ,, 73·5 to 74·4.

,, 246, ,, 5 ,, 39,669 to 38,260.

,, 246, ,, 6 ,, 23,386 to 21,690.

,, 246, ,, 7 ,, 14,312 to 14,375.

,, 246, ,, 8 ,, 70,841 to 64,197.

,, 246, ,, 9 ,, 11,914 to 9 264.

,, 246, ,, 9 ,, 9,874 to 9,782.

Page 246, line 10, *alter* 2.3 to 2·34.
,, 246, ,, 11, ,, 4·02 to 3·89.
,, 246, ,, 16, ,, 20·579 to 17,999.
,, 246, ,, 17, ,, 28,579 to 27,152.
,, 246, ,, 19, ,, 116,231 to 108,039.
,, 246, ,, 19, ,, 36·6 to 34·5.
,, 246, ,, 20, ,, "nearly one-half" to "40 per cent."
,, 246, ,, 26, ,, 219,164 to 213,478.
,, 246, ,, 27, ,, 181,900 to 191,369.
,, 246, lines 27 to 29, *delete* "These figures . . drought."
,, 246, line 30, *alter* 92,527 to 93,955.
,, 246, ,, ,, ,, 30·2 to 29·5.
,, 246, ,, 32 *delete* "while in · · · low lands."
,, 246, ,, 33. *alter* ,, 57 to 53·3.

Page 247, lines 2 to 4, *delete* "Next comes · · everywhere" and *substitute*—

"Next comes gram, which by itself or in combination constitute 19 per cent. of the rabi; while peas either alone or mixed with barley cover 13·4 per cent. of the spring harvest."

Page 247, line 10, *alter* 60 to 54.
,, 247, ,, 12, ,, 20 to 23·4.
,, 247, ,, 23, ,, 1907-08 to 1914-15.
,, 247, ,, 23, ,, 320,669 to 326,683.
,, 247, ,, 24, ,, 23·41 to 24·51.
,, 247, ,, 26, ,, 34·11 to 31·45.
,, 247, ,, 25, ,, 40·8 to 42·25.
,, 247, ,, 27, ,, ·33 to ·47.
,, 247, ,, 27, ,, 1·35 to 1·33.
,, 247, ,, 32, ,, 3·59 to 3·67.
,, 247, ,, 33, ,, 3·49 to 3·78.
,, 247, ,, 32, ,, 3·7 to 4·04.
,, 247, ,, 34, ,, 29,973 to 24,791.
,, 247, ,, 34, ,, 9·4 to 7·59.
,, 245, ,, 34, ,, 2,467 to 2,480.
,, 245, ,, 34, ,, 582 to 737.
,, 245 ,,, 34, ,, 1,885 to 1,743.

Line 5, after "pattidari" *insert* "while the number of malguzars is 48,757."

Page 248, line 9, *delete* "that of Domri . . . Rs. 15,429" and *substitute* "those of Sardar Umrao Singh of Domri comprising 31 villages with a revenue demand of Rs. 9,817 and of Sardar Sundar Singh of Saraya, which comprises 25 villages paying a revenue of Rs. 10,278"

Page 248, line 10, *alter* 37 to 43.

,,	248,	,,	10	,,	9,883 to 12,639.
,,	248,	,,	11	,,	5,067 to 6,752.
,,	248,	,,	12	,,	34 to 45.
,,	248,	,,	13	,,	11,197 to 11,594.
,,	248,	,,	13	,,	29 to 32.
,,	248,	,,	14	,,	12,719 to 10,133.
,,	248,	,,	16	,,	"Kishun Kishore Chand" to "Krishna Kishore Chandra of Sarahri."
,,	248,	,,	16	,,	21 to 22.
,,	248,	,,	17	,,	22 to 40.
,,	248,	,,	18	,,	29 to 27.
,,	248,	,,	18	,,	31 to 27.

,, 248, lines 23 to 37, *delete* "including 2,46.130 . . . members" and *substitute*—

"In the next decade the population increased very rapidly and in 1911 it was 533,613 including 263,043 females with an average density of 818 persons to the square mile, a remarkably high figure considering the still large extent of forest. The total consisted of 485,715 Hindus, 46,013 Musalmans, 1,511 Christians, 300 Arayas, 52 Jains, 24 Sikhs, six Jews, and 2 Parsis. Only 20,815 males, or 7·69 per cent. are literate, though the figures for literacy among females are higher than in the rest of the district, being 1,710 in all or ·65 per cent."

Page 249, line 24, *delete* "new branch to Bagaha" and *substitute* "branch line to Captainganj."

Page 249, lines 33 and 34, *delete* "as far as . . - . treated."

HASANPUR MAGHAR.

Page 250, line last, *alter* 74,071 to 74,603.

" " " " " 115·71 to 116·6.

" 251, ,, 10, *delete* "which gives . · · mile" *insert* semicolon *substitute* "by 1911 however the population had

again increased to 91,559 giving an average density of 785 to the square mile."

HATA.

Page 251, line 33, *alter* 1,762 to 1,902.
" 251, " 35, " Rs. 820 to Rs. 827.

HATA TAHSIL.

Page 252, line 16, *alter* 365,714 to 365,864.
" 262, " 16, " 571·4 to 571·66.
" 253, " 27, " 1907-08 to 1912-13.
" 253, " 28, " 296,490 to 301,990.
" 253, " 28, " 81·06 to 82·3.
" 253, " 30, " 26.061 to 25,690.
" 253, " 30, " 12,309 to 11,700.
" 253, " 31, " 11,860 to 11,933.
" 253, " 32, " 1,892 to 2,057.
" 253, " 33, " 43,190 to 38,161.
" 253, " 34, " 8,248 to 8,491.
" 253, " 33, " 2·2 to 2·32
" 253, " 35, " 9,760 to 8,399.
" 254, " 1, " 141,076 to 143,261.
" 254, " 2, " 47·6 to 47·4.
" 254, " 9, " 217,179 to 224,195.
" 254, " 10, " 180,106 to 184 305.
" 254, lines 10 to 13, *delete* " These figures . . . drought" *alter* 100,924 to 107,968, *after* "occupancy" *insert* " over," *delete* "next comes . . . by itself," and *substitute*—

" Next comes kodon both alone and in combination with arhar."

Page 254, line 27, *alter* 10·7 to 11·2
" 255, " 4, " 1907-08 to 1914-15.
" 255, " 4, " 311,439 to 314,788.
" 255, " 5, " 21·68 to 22·17.
" 255, " 7, " 40·71 to 38·88.
" 255, " 7, " 35·73 to 36·89.
" 255, " 8, " ·55 to ·72.
" 255, " 8, " 3·49 to 3·32.
" 255, " 8, " 3·19 to 3·45.
" 255, " 17, " 51,495 to 42,855.

Page 255, line 17, *alter* 10·5 to 13·61.

" 255, " 18, " 3·74 to 3·8.

" 255, " 22, " 2,096 to 2,006.

" 255, " 23, " 628 to 171.

" 255, " 23, " 1,458 to 1,835.

" 255, " 29, " 42 to 405.

" 255, " 30, *delete* "but in 1901 . . . Pathans" and *substitute*—

"In 1901 a slight decline was observed, the total being 428,846; in the succeeding decade however the population increased with remarkable rapidity, being 471,425 in 1911, including 234,387 females, giving an average density of 825 to the square mile which is the highest for any individual tahsil in this district. Of the total number 430,924 were Hindus, 40,485 Musalmans, eight Sikhs, five Christians, and three Aryas. From the point of view of literacy, this tahsil is rather backward, only 11,487 males and 370 females being recorded as literate, giving a percentage of 4·89 for males and only ·11 for females."

Page 256, lines 27 and 28, *delete* "Through the north . . . Captainganj" and *substitute*—

"Through the north runs the railway line to Captainganj, with a station at Bodarwar, and thence one branch goes north to Bagaha and the other east to Padrauna and Thawe."

Page 256, line 29, *delete* "road is that" and *substitute*

"Roads are that from Gorakhpur to Kasia crossing the Gandak by a fine new bridge at Hetimpur and that . . ."

Page 256, line 33, *delete* "to Hata and Kasia on the east."

" 256, " 35, *alter* "fourth" to "third."

PARGANA HAVELI.

Page 257, line 32, *alter* 917,303 to 917,279.

" 257, " 32, 1,433·29 to 1433·25.

" 258, " 7, *delete* "which gives . . . mile" and *substitute*—

"While at the last census the population was no less than 938,064, an increase of over 15 per cent. in 10 years, the average density is however only 654 to the square mile."

Page 258, line 11, *alter* 303,597 to 303,602.

" 258, " 16 and 17 *delete* "while at the . . . of 751" and *substitute*—

"In 1901 it had increased to 356,374 and in 1911 to 390,172 with a mean density of 882 to the square mile."

Page 258, line 23, *alter* 101,665 to 101,664.

" 258, lines 25 to 27, *delete* "though in 1901 . . . mile" and *substitute*—

"And though in 1901 the total fell to 95,991, it has since increased to 113,956, giving an average of 717 to the square mile."

Page 258, line 30, *alter* 512,041 to 512,013.

" 258, " 30, *delete* "495, mile" and *substitute* . . .

"The census of 1911 however showed an increase of over 21 per cent., the population being 433,936 or 452 to the square mile."

KAHAON.

Page 260, line 6, *alter* 523 to 540.

KASIA.

Page 261, lines 6 to 10, *delete* "An unmetalled road . . . southwards" and *substitute*—

"A metalled road now connects Gorakhpur with Kasia, though its continuation to Babhnauli and Pipraghat is still unmetalled. Another metalled road now runs from Padrauna through Kasia to Deoria and Barhaj."

Page 261, line 12, *alter* 1,723 to 2,033.

" 261, " 13, " Rs. 551 to Rs. 545.

KAURI RAM.

Page 266, line 2, *delete* "unmetalled . . . Gola" and *substitute*—

"A metalled road leads west to Bansgaon while unmetalled roads radiate to Gola . . ."

Page 266, line 4, *alter* 166 to 174.

" 266, " 5, " Rs. 235 to Rs. 242.

" 266, " 6, *delete* "a police outpost."

KHAMPAR.

Page 266, line 15, *alter* 2,334 to 2,385.

" 266, " 16, " Rs. 2,680 to Rs. 2,675.

" 266, lines 18 to 21, *delete* "The police station . . . itself" and *substitute* "There is also a police station at Khampar."

KHUKHUNDU.

Page 266, line 29, *alter* 2,475 to 2 363.

„ 266, „ 30, „ 1,000 to 998.

„ 266, „ 30, „ 1,200 to 1,217.

„ 266, „ 32, „ " a lower, " to " an upper. "

KOTHIBHAR.

Page 268, line 5, *alter* 551 to 745.

„ 266, „ 6, „ 327 to 323.

LAR.

Page 268, line 22, *delete* " though at . . . Musalmans" *insert* semicolon and *substitute*—

" Since then however there has been a slight decline, and the population in 1901 numbered 7,305, while at the last census it was only 6,755, of whom 2,740 were Musalmans."

Page 269, line 1, *delete* "and a middle . . . attached," and *substitute*—

" A cattle pound, a private Anglo-vernacular school, a middle vernacular school with a training class for teachers attached to it, and a girls' school."

Page 269, line 5, *alter* 1,505 to 1,350.

„ 269, „ 6, „ 1907-08 to 1915.

„ 269, „ 6, „ 605 to 604.

„ 269, „ 7, „ Rs. 965 to Rs. 1,004-8-0.

„ 269, „ 7, „ Re. 1-7-7 to Re 1-10-8.

„ 269, „ 8, „ Re. 0-2-1 to Re. 0-2-5.

„ 269, lines 8 and 9, *delete* ' these rates . . . district "

„ 269, „ 8 and 9, *alter* Rs. 1,171 to Rs. 1,096-11 0.

„ 269, „ 8 and 9, „ 1,022 to 1,340.

„ 269, line 29, after constructed *add*—

" At the last census the population was 1,269 souls. Lehra now possesses an aided lower primary school."

MAHARAJGANJ.

Page 269, line 4, *delete* " with which . . . route " *insert* semicolon and *substitute*—

" It is connected by a metalled road with the railway station at Ghughli on the line to Siswa Bazar and Bagaha; this road is crossed at Shikarpur at a distance of four miles from Maharajganj, by the unmetalled road from Gorakhpur to Nichlaul. It is now

proposed to construct a railway line from Ghughli through Maharajganj to Padrauna on the Uska branch."

Page 270, lines 8 to 11, *delete* " formerly . . . . suggested " and *substitute*—

" It also contains a middle vernacular school to which a training class for teachers is attached."

Page 270, line 12, *alter* 1,738 to 2,212.
,, 270 ,, 12, ,, 1901 to 1911.
,, 270 ,, 13, ,, Rs. 960 to Rs. 946.

MAHARAJGANJ TAHSIL.

Page 270, line 32, *alter* 792,773 to 792,710.
,, 270, ,, 33, ,, 1238·7 to 1238·6.
,, 272, ,, 26, ,, 1907-08 to 1912-13.
,, 272, ,, 26, ,, 489,104 to 515,951.
,, 272, ,, 26, ,, 61·7 to 65·1.
,, 272, ,, 27, ,, 45,298 to 44,706.
,, 277, ,, 28, ,, 23,801 to 22,787.
,, 272, ,, 28, ,, 18,890 to 19,386.
,, 272, ,, 32, ,, 258,371 to 232,053.
,, 272, ,, 33, ,, 34,135 to 29,421.
,, 272, ,, 34, ,, 9,518 to 9,411.
,, 272, ,, 36, ,, 55,240 to 45,114.
,, 273, ,, 3, ,, 5·3 to 6·8.
,, 273, ,, 4, *delete* " less than."
,, 273, ,, 11, *alter* 419,617 to 447,050.
,, 273, ,, 11, ,, 221,459 to 266,989.
,, 273, ,, 14, " One-third " to " two-fifths."
,, 273, ,, 17, 86·1 to 84.
,, 273, ,, 17, last *alter* 43 to 45.
,, 274, ,, 3, *alter* " half " to " over one-third."
,, 274, ,, 8, ,, 1907-08 to 1913-14.
,, 274, ,, 9, ,, 531,879 to 540,988.
,, 274, ,, 10, ,, 58·76 to 59·58.
,, 274, ,, 11, ,, 18·92 to 17·71.
,, 274, ,, 13, ,, 21·16 to 21·54.
,, 274, ,, 14, ,, ·21 to ·23.
,, 274, ,, 15, ,, ·95 to ·93.
,, 274, ,, 18, ,, 2·58 to 2·74.

Page 274, line 19, *alter* 2·47 to 2·71.
,, 274, ,, 21, ,, 3·37 to 3·47.
,, 274, ,, 30, ,, 1·90 to 2·16.
,, 274, ,, 30, ,, 1·59 to 1·7.
, 274, ,, 34, ,, "1,402 villages" to "1,399 villages (excluding the reserved forests)."
,, 274, ,, 35, *alter* 2,085 to 1,894.
,, 274, ,, 35, ,, 642 to 728.
,, 274, ,, 35, *after* "Pattidari" *insert*—
"While the number of malguzars is only 3,972."
Page 275, line 6, *alter* 45 to 38.
,, 275, ,, 6, ,, 14,581 to 16,575.
,, 275, ,, 7, ,, 37 to 36.
,, 275, ,, 7, ,, 8,957 to 8,446.
,, 275, ,, 8, ,, 7,318 to 8,598.
,, 275, ,, 8, ,, 36 to 39.
,, 275, ,, 9, ,, 19 to 22.
,, 275, ,, 9, ,, 16 to 15.
,, 275, ,, 10, ,, "Pandit Harbans . . . . 15 villages" to "and the Tiwaris of Rampur own 17 villages."
Page 275, line 11, *alter* "Babu Mahadeo Kishan Tiwari, who holds six " to "the Tiwaris of Partawal, who hold nine."
,, 275, ,, 11, 3,143 to 2,927.

Page 275, lines 17 to 32, *delete* "of whom . . . strength" and *substitute*—

"In the succeeding decade however the population increased to 602,740, of whom 299,669 were females, the average density being 486 to the square mile. Classified by religions, there were 531,558 Hiudus, 71,134 Musalmans, 36 Christians, 10 Aryas, and two Jains.

"From the point of view of literacy this is a very backward tahsil, as is only to be expected; the number of literate males is only 11,196, or 3·59 per cent. of the total, while that of females is 319, or ·1 per cent., the lowest in the district."

MANSURGANJ.

Page 278, line 1, *alter* 849 to 1,041.

Page 278, lines 1 t o2, *delete* "a cattle pound and an upper . . school" and *substitute*—

"and a cattle pound."

Page 278, line 4, *alter* Rs. 658 to Rs. 667.

NICHLAUL.

Page 278, line 17, *alter* 1,564 to 1,984.

,, 31, *delete* "and a cattle pouud" and *substitute* "a cattle pound and primary school."

Page 278, line 32, *alter* 1,624 to 1,621.

,, 278, ,, 33, ,, Rs. 700 to Rs. 694.

PADRAUNA.

Page 230, line 17, *after* "Memorial Hospital" *insert*—

"It also contains a middle vernacular school with a training class for teachers attached to it, a girls' school, and a Sanskrit *pathshala*."

Page 280, line 32, *delete* "while at . . . 4,541" and *insert*—

"and to 7,031 in 1901; at the last census however it had increased slightly and was 7,142; that of Padrauna proper was 4,690, of whom 1,844 were Musalmans."

Page 280, line 35, *alter* 1,421 to 1,269.

,, 35, ,, 1908 to 1915.

,, 280, ,, 35, ,, 350 to 1,084 (a remarkably large number.)

,, 280, ,, 35, ,, 1,450 to 1,694.

,, 280, ,, 35, ,, Rs. 4-2-3 to Re. 1-9-0.

,, 280, ,, 35, ,, Re. 0-2-3 to Re.0-3-8.

,, 280, ,, 35, ,, 1907-08 to 1915-16.

,, 280, ,, 35, ,, 1,752 to 2,014.

,, 280, ,, 35, ,, 1,460 to 2,372.

,, 281, ,, 22, ,, 593,983 to 594,021.

,, 281, ,, 23, ,, 928·09 to 928·16.

,, 283 ,, 14, ,, 430,894 to 438,951.

,, 283, ,, 14, ,, 72 5 to 73·9.

,, 283, ,, 15, ,, 43,437 to 43,215.

,, 283, ,, 16, ,, 18,586 to 16,702.

,, 283, ,, 16, ,, 19,292 to 19,999.

,, 283, ,, 18, ,, 5,559 to 6,513.

,, 283, ,, 20, ,, 119,652 to 112,014.

,, 283, ,, 21, ,, 25,500 to 22,305.

Page 283, line 21 *alter* 11,151 to 11,152.

„ 283, „ 22 „ 1·8 to 1·9.

„ 283, „ 23 „ 56,994 to 53,811.

„ 283, „ 24 „ 26,007 to 24,746.

„ 283, „ 30 „ 173,290 to 172,592.

„ 283, „ 30 „ 40 to 39·3.

„ 283, „ 32 „ 52,887 to 54,826.

„ 283, „ 33 „ ·12 to 12·8.

„ 284, „ 4, „ 371,688 to 379,111.

„ 284, „ 4 „ 236,585 to 31,171.

„ 284, „ 5 „ 45 to 41 7.

Lines 15 to 22, *delete* " Next in order . . . rarity " and *substitute*—

" Next in order comes kodon and kodon-arhar, though arhar is on the whole remarkable for its rarity. Next comes maize, the tahsil producing more than half the total amount grown in the district, since the crop thrives particularly well in the higher bhat tracts to the south and east. Small millets such as mandua, tangun, sawan, and kakun are fairly common, while the autumn pulses are but little grown."

Page 284, line 23, *alter* 40,000 to 45,486.

„ 284, „ 26 „ 7,000 to 5,802.

„ 284, „ 29 „ 55 to 56.

„ 284. lines 30 to, 32 *delete* " Next come . . . grain " and *substitute*—

" Next comes gram, both alone and mixed, with barley, which occupies on an average some 82,000 acres. Peas and masur are fairly common. "

Page 285, line 7, *alter* 1907-08 to 1914-15.

„ 285, „ 8; „ 465,860 to 478,027.

„ 285, „ 8, „ 16·21 to 16·6.

„ 285, „ 10, „ 36·01 to 31·61.

„ 285, „ 11, „ 45·89 to 49·8 and 36 to ·5.

„ 285, „ 12, „ 1·53 to 1·48.

„ 285, „ 14, „ 3·34 to 3·91.

„ 285, „ 15, „ 3·09 to 3·36

„ 285, „ 16, „ 58,115 to 49,202 and 12·5 to 10·29

„ 285, „ 17. „ 4·11 to 3·63.

Page 285, line 26 *alter* 2,135 to 2,197; 465 to 482; 1,467 to 1,512.

" 285, " 28 *after* "tahsil" *insert*—

"The number of malguzars is only 4,854."

Page 285, line 32, *alter* 364 to 328.

" 285, " 33 " 86.365 to 91,607.

" 285, " 34 " 211 to 220.

" 285, " 35 " 80,433 to 88,589.

" 285, " 36 " 22,001 to 24,560.

" 285, " 37 " 43 to 44.

" 285, " 38 " 19,559 to 22,108.

" 286, " 1 " 105 to 80.

" 286, " 2 " 19,559 to 13,421.

" 286, " 3 " 30 to 25.

" 286, " 4 " 4,460 to 4,839.

Page 286, lines 9 to 27, *delete* "of whom . . . in each case" and *substitute* "though by 1911 the population had increased to 651,502, of whom 327,528 were females—the average density being 702 to the square mile. Classified by religions there were 553,601 Hindus, 97,852 Musalmans, 33 Christians, eight Sikhs, six Buddhists, and two Aryas.

"The proportion of literate males is the lowest in the district, being 3·63, corresponding to a total of 11,600, while the number of literate females is 453, or ·14 per cent. of the total."

Page of 287, lines 6 to 18, *delete* "means of a small tract."

"Means of communication have improved considerably of late. Through the extreme north of the tahsil runs the branch railway line to Bagaha, with stations at Khadda and Chhitauni, the latter being in the village of Bulahwa, while the small station of Chhitaunighat just west of the bridge over the Great Gandak is but three miles north of the Katai—Barhpurwa boundary. Further south another branch line runs from Captainganj through Ram Kola, Padrauna, Kathpunjan, Dudhai, Tamkohi road, and Taria Sujan to Saran in the Saran district. The only metalled roads are those from Padrauna to Kasia and thence to Deoria and that from Gorakhpur to Kasia."

PATKAULI.

Page 289, line 32, *alter* 2,049 to 2,116.

Page 290, lines 2 and 3, *delete* " and an aided . . . opened" and *substitute* " and the village also possesses a school."

PAISIA.

Page 291, lines 2 to 8, *delete* " The village . . . Musalmans" and *substitute*—

" The population rose from 5,331 in 1,872 to 6,642 in 1881, but has since steadily declined, being 5,423 in 1891 and 5,029 in 1901, while at the last census it was only 4,308, of whom 398 were Musalmans. The area of the viliage used to be 5,281 acres, but a large portion of this was transferred to the Azamgarh district in 1912 and the present area is only 3,504 acres, at the same time the revenue demand has increased from Rs. 836 to to Rs. 2,310. The village possesses a school for boys and a girls' school has also recently been opened, but there is nothing else of importance."

Page 291, line 16, *alter* 434 to 373.

,, 291, ,, 19, ,, " a lower " to " an upper."

,, 291, ,, 24, after " railway " *insert* " Its area is only 377 acres, while the revenue demanded stands at Rs. 151."

PANERA.

Page 291, line last, *alter* 954 to 1,165.

PIPRAICH.

Page 292, line 15, *delete* " and an upper primary school" *insert* comma and *substitute* " an upper primary school and a girls' school."

Page 292, line 21, *alter* 3,265 to 3,534; 12-393 to 466.

,, 292, ,, 23, ,, 1908 to 1915; 759 to 530; 244 to 200.

,, 292, ,, 25, *delete* " for that Rs. 700 " *substitute* " was Rs. 797-9-6; *alter* Rs. 2-13-11 to Rs. 3-15-10.

Page 292, line 26, *alter* Re. 0-3-5 to Re. 0-3-7.

,, 292, ,, 26, *delete* " The average " and *substitute*—

" The annual income was Rs. 1,061-5-6 and the."

,, 292, ,, 27, *alter* 570, to Rs. 1,044-0-10.

QAZIUR.

Page 293, line 3, *alter* 328 to 392.

,, 293, ,, 4, ,, 199 to 412,

,, 293, ,, 5, ,, 234 to 285.

RAM KOLA.

Page 293, line 11, *alter* 2,324 to 2,328.

" 293, " 14, " 1,641 to 1,614.

RAMPUR KARKHANA.

Page 293, line 28, *delete* "of whom were Musalmans," *insert* semicolon and *substitute*—

"Since then there has been a slight decrease, the population in 1911 being 4,589, of whom 905 were Musalmans."

Page 293, lines 33 and 34, *delete* "and a lower primary school while" and *substitute*—

"And an upper primary school, while a girls' school has also been opened here now."

Page 293, line last, *alter* 468 to 478.

" 294, " 2, *alter* 836 to 861.

" 294, " 2, " 189 to 2,000.

" 294, " 3, " 1908 to 1915.

" 294, " 4, " Rs. 1,149 to Rs. 1,227-8-0.

" 294, " 4, " Rs. 6-1-3 to Rs. 6-2-2.

" 294, " 5, " Re. 0-2-10 to Re. 0-4-3.

" 294, " 8, " Rs. 1,327 to Rs. 1,477-8-0.

" 294, " 9, " Rs. 1,204 to Rs. 1,774-4-8.

RIGAULI.

Page 294, line 23, *alter* 523 to 490.

" 294, " 24, " 590 to 509.

" 294, " 25, " 1,232 to 1,017.

RUDARPUR.

Page 295, lines 7 to 9, *delete* "it again fell . . , Musalmans" and *substitute*—

"It has fallen steadily since, being 9,190 in 1891, 8,860 in 1901, and only 8,016 at the census of 1911, 877 being Musalmans."

Page 295, line 11, after "primary school" *insert* semicolon and *add*—

"A vernacular middle school and one for girls have been started here by Sahibzada Ravi Partab Narayan Singh, the present representative of the old Satasi Rajas, who has provided good buildings for both. There is also flourishing Sanskrit *pathshala*."

Page 295, line 14, *alter* 1,334 to 1,342.

Page 295, line 15, *alter* 2,092 to 2,196.
" 295, " 16, " 1908 to 1915.
" 295, " 17, " 441 to 306.
" 295, " 18, " Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 1,160.
" 295, " 18, " Rs. 2-13-4 to Rs. 3-12-8.
" 295, " 19, " Re. 0-2 3 to Re. 0-12.4.
" 295, " 20, " Rs. 1,412 to Rs. 1,360.
" 295, " 21, " Rs. 1,253 to Rs. 2,045.
" 296, " second last, *alter* 674 to 668.
" 296, " last, *alter* 325 to 329.
" 297, " 1, " 304 to 310.

SHAHJANWAN.

Page 297, line 9, *alter* 782 to 752.
" 297, " 10, " 351 to 344.
" 297. " 11, *after* "pound" *insert* a comma and *add*—
"a school."

SALEMPUR MAJHAULI.

Page 298, line 17, *alter* 6,051 to 6,226.
" 298, " 17, " 1,252 to 1,610.
" 298, " 24, *after* "withdrawn" *insert* semicolon, and *add*—

"Since then they have been administered under Act II of 1892."

Page 298, line 30, *delete* "a lower . . . for girls" and *substitute* "and an upper primary school."

Page 298, lines 31 and 32, *delete* "a combined . . . three temples" and *substitute*—

"Three temples, a combined post and telegraph office, a middle vernacular school with a training class attached to it, and a school for girls maintained by the Court of Wards; it also prossesses a dispensary attached to the Majhauli estate."

SANGRAMPUR.

Page 299, line 10, *alter* "a lower" to "an upper."
" 299, " 14, *after* "village," *insert* semicolon and *add*—
"It is now administered under Act II of 1898."
Page 299, line 15, *alter* 1,085 to 1,205.
" 299, " 17, " 4,095 to 4,745.

SEMRA.

Page 299, line 24, *after* "cattle pound," *insert* "a school."

,, 299, ,, 28, *alter* 706 to 814.

SHAHJEHANPUR.

Page 300, line 3, *alter* 466 to 568.

,, 300, lines 20 and 21, *delete* "which gave . . . mile" and *substitute*—

"During the next decade it increased again to 121,818, giving an average density of 890 to the square mile, the highest figure for any individual pargana in this district."

SILHAT.

Page 301, line 5, *alter* 575 to 554; 588 to 591.

,, 301, ,, 22, ,, 176,503 to 176,603.

,, 301, ,, 22, ,, 275·7 to 275·9.

,, 301, ,, 29, ,, 219,524 to 235,651.

,, 301, ,, 30, ,, 796 to 892.

SISWA BAZAR.

Page 303, line 1, *delete* "while in 1901 . . . Musalmans" and *substitute*—

"And to 2,901 in 1901 the town contained no less than 4,414 inhabitants, of whom 647 were Musalmans."

Page 303, line 3, *alter* 663 to 647.

,, 303, ,, 5, ,, 1,150 to .

,, 303, ,, 5, ,, 147 to 159.

,, 303, ,, 6, ,, 1,905 to 1,915.

,, 303, lines 6 and 7 *delete* "for that . . . years."

,, 303, line 7, *alter* Rs. 300 to Rs. 573.

,, 303, ,, 8, ,, Rs. 2-0-4 to Rs. 5-8-0.

,, 303, ,, 8, ,, Re. 0-1-8 to Re. 0-3-0.

,, 303, ,, 9, ,, 1907-08 to 1915.

,, 303, ,, 9, ,, Rs. 365 to Rs. 1,074.

,, 303, ,, 10, ,, Rs. 323 to Rs. 167.

,, 303, ,, 11, at end of paragraph *insert*—

"The town possesses an upper primary school and a Sanskrit *pathshala*, while an inspection bungalow is under construction."

SAHNOG.

Page 303, line 18, *alter* 50 to 39.

TAMKOHI.

Page 304, line 31, *alter* 1,490 to 1,473.

" 304, " 32, *after* "banias" *insert*—

"The area of the village is 425 acres and the revenue demand is Rs. 407."

Page 304, line 34 last, *delete* "but it is . . . Court of Wards" and *substitute*—

"A dispensary is also maintained by the Tamkohi estate and in fact the village is only noticeable as the headquarters of the Raja of Tamkohi, who has his palace there ; it also contains a bungalow for the residence of the Manager of the estate, originally built for the special manager of the Court of Wards."

Page 305, line 5, *after* "by" *insert* "the Hon'ble."

" 305, " 9, at end of paragraph *insert*—

"More recently a large sugar factory has also been started here."

TARIA SUJAN.

Page 305, line 16 *alter* "an upper" to "a lower" Taria Sujan.

Page 305, line 18, *alter* 2,616 to 2,556.

" 305, " 19, " 2,161 to 2,162.

" 305, " 20, " 2,393 to 2,385.

TARKULWA.

Page 305, line 29, *alter* 1,597 to 1,695.

" 305, " 32, " 842 to 849.

TILPUR.

Page 306, line 6, *alter* "Bengal" to "Behar."

" 306, " 8, " 187,832 to 187,825.

" 306, lines 19 and 20, *delete* "which gives . . . mile" and *substitute* "in the next decade it increased rapidly and in 1911, 107,546, giving an average density of 366 to the square mile."

THUTHIBARI.

Page 307, line 18, *alter* 1,901 to 1,911.

" 307, " 18, " 1,901 to 1,911.

" 307, " 18, " 1,560 to 2,019.

" 307, " 21, " 1,054 to 1,049.

" 307, " 22, " 380 to 490.

" 307, " 23, " "station" to "outpost."

Page 307, line 18, *after* "post office" *insert* "an upper primary school."

UNAULA.

Page 308, line 3, *alter* 220 to 225.

" 308, " 8, " 312 to 338.

" 308, " 10, " 70,205 to 70,202.

" 308, lines 30 to 32 *delete* "The last census . . . square miles" and *substitute*—

"The census of 1901 recorded a decline to 89,927 souls, but the decrease was more than made up in the next 10 years, the population rising to 96,714 in 1911, giving the high average of 882 persons to the square mile."

DIRECTORY.

AMWA KHAS.

Page 199, line 12, *delete* "and".

" 199, " 13, " "While . . . Musalmans" and *substitute*—

"And to 8,918 in 1901; in 1911 it had decreased to 7,330, of whom 1,200 were Musalmans."

Page 199, line 13, *delete* "The area . . .Rs. 5,575" and *substitute*—

"The area is 6,499 acres, while the revenue demand is only Rs. 6,598."

BAIKUNTHPUR.

Page 199, line 27, *alter* 1,063 to 1,195.

" 200, " 11, " "is now erecting" to "has recently erected."

BANSGAON.

Page 200, line 20, *after* "Rudrapur" *insert*, "which was metalled as far as Bansgaon in 1912."

Page 200, lines 34 to 37, *delete* "though by . . . 710 souls," *insert* semicolon and *substitute*—

"In 1901 the total fell to 5,744 but has risen again since and in 1911 it numbered 6,589, of whom 611 were Musalmans."

Page 200, lines 36 to 37 *delete* "This figure . . . 710 souls."

" 201, " 4 to 6 " "and are now . . . accommodation for the dispensary," and *substitute*—

"And were for some years used for a dispensary, started in 1907, but have since been abandoned, as they were built of mud and were in poor repair, a new dispensary being erected in 1915.

Page 201, line 13 *after* "post office" *insert* "a girls' school managed by Government."

Page 201, line 16, *after* "boarding-house" *insert* "A new building is being erected at a cost of Rs. 10,000."

Page 201, line 18, *alter* 668 to 1,144.

" 201, " 19, " Rs. 556 to Rs. 1,365.

BANSGAON TAHSIL.

Page 201, line 28, *alter* 3,57,867 to 354, 686.

" 201, " 28, " 5,59·1 to 554·2.

" 203, " 5, " 2,55,537 to 260,208.

" 203, " 5, " 71 to 73·36.

" 203, " 6, " 513,991 to 46,359.

" 203, " 8, " 12,283 to 11,096.

" 203, " 13, " 13,227 to 12,938.

" 203, " 13, " 3·7 to 3·65.

" 203 " 19, " 9,295 to 8,046.

" 203, " 19, " 16,501 to 15,318.

" 203, " 20, " 11,316 to 11,818.

" 203, " 26, " 116,581 to 100,989.

" 203, " 27, " 45·7 to 38·8.

" 203, " 34, " 197,233 to 186,140.

" 203, " 34, " 181,209 to 142,219.

" 203, " 35, " 1906-07 to 1912-13.

" 203, lines 35 and 36, *delete* "In the succeeding . . . drought," and *alter* 61,030, to 69,730; last line, alter "less than one-fourth" to "26·8 per cent."

Page 204, line 3, *alter* "about" to "nearly."

" 204, lines 17 and 18, *alter* "and then arhar . . . crops" to "and the combination of kodon with arhar."

Page 204, line 24, *alter* 1907 to 1914-15.

" 204, " 24, " 265,652 to 269,249.

" 204, " 25, " 43·62 to 44·71.

" 204, " 30, " 26·72 to 24·74.

" 204, " 31, " 26·75 to 27·32.

" 204, " 32, " ·54 to 4·9.

Page 204, line 35, *alter* 3·83 to 4·06.
,, 205, ,, 1, ,, 33,828 to 28,538.
,, 205, ,, 1, ,, 12·43 to 10·8.
,, 205, ,, 2, ,, 3·91 to 4·52.
,, 205, ,, 8, ,, 1907 to 1915.
,, 205, ,, 8, ,, 90,730 to 145,481.
,, 205, ,, 14, ,, 3,059 to 3,042.
,, 205, ,, 14, ,, 386 to 247.
,, 205, ,, 15, ,, 2,673 to 2,795.
,, 205, ,, 21, ,, 148 to 226.
,, 205, ,, 22, ,, 7·105 to 9·478.
,, 205, ,, 24, ,, 40 to 34.
,, 205, ,, 24, ,, 6,150 to 5,768.
,, 205, ,, 25, ,, 15 to 27.
,, 205, ,, 25, ,, 1,311 to 1,996.
,, 205, ,, 25, ,, 67 to 73.
,, 205, ,, 26, ,, 9,800 to 10,948.
,, 205, ,, 28, ,, 6,771 to 3,594.
,, 205, ,, 28, *delete* "now managed . . . Wards."
,, 205, ,, 29, *alter* 63 to 60.
,, 205, ,, 30, ,, 6,589 to 3,161.
,, 205, ,, 31, ,, 3,089 to 3,261.
,, 205, ,, 31, ,, 50 to 51.
,, 205, ,, 32, ,, 18 to 33.
,, 205, ,, 33, ,, 4,954 to 5,571.
,, 206, ,, 1, *delete* "of whom . . . females."
,, 206, lines 2 to 17, *delete* "since that date . . . 5,000" and *substitute*—

"In 1904 a tract with a population of 13,389 was transferred to Azamgarh, hence the census of 1911 showed a further decrease, the population being 428,893, of whom 216,229 were females.

"That this decrease is purely nominal is shown by the fact that the average density has increased from 758 to 774 to the square mile. Classified according to religions there are 402,364 Hindus, 26,362 Musalmans, 146 Aryas, and 21 Sikhs. In view of its past history it is but natural that the Musalman element should be far less numerous both absolutely and relatively than in any other part of the district. Of the total population 16,975

males are literate and only 842 females, giving a percentage of 7·98 for males, which is the highest in the district, and of only ·39 for females."

Page 207, line 4, *after* "Gajpur" *insert* "(the part between Bansgaon and Kauri Ram being metalled)."

" 207, line 21, *alter* "Rudrapur" to "Khajni."

" 207, lines, 35 and 36, *delete* "while in 1901 . . . 709 Musalmans" and *substitute*—

"Since then it has been decreasing, the total in 1901 being 5,009 and in 1911 only 4,685, including 629 Musalmans."

BARHAJ.

Page 209, lines 8 to 10, *delete* "though subsequent . . . Musalmans," *insert* semicolon, and *substitute* "since then there has been a steady decline, the total falling to 11,421 in 1891, 10,054 in 1901, and only 7,215 in 1911, including 1,274 Musalmans."

Page 209, line 16, *delete* "including 545 Musalmans," *insert* semicolon, and *substitute* "in 1911 the population was only 5,211, of whom 466 were Musalmans."

Page 209, line 20 *alter* 1,500 to 1,567

" 209, " 37 " 345 to 241

" 210, lines 6 to 8, *delete* "The Raja . . . already much" and *substitute*—

"The Court of Wards on behalf of the Majhauli estate contributes a sum of Rs. 6,200 annually, so that, with the house and conservancy taxes, the average annual income during the past five years has been Rs. 12,433. The annual expenditure during the same period has been Rs. 10,914, the closing balance at the end of the year 1915-16 being Rs. 10,343. Much . . ."

BARHALGANJ.

Page 210, line 36, *alter* 1908 to 1918

" 210, 37, " 1,436 to 1,214

" 210, " 37, " 467 to 443.

last line *delete* "and the average . . . Rs. 1,200" and *substitute* "and the income from the house tax amounted to Rs. 1,198."

Page 211, line 10, *alter* 562 to 560.

" 211, lines 14 to 16, *delete* "it again . . . Musalmans," and *substitute*—

"It has since steadily declined, dropping to 5,682 in 1891, 5,181 in 1901, and only 3,651 in 1911, including 1,032 Musalmans."

Page 211, line 16, *alter* "786" to "538."

BARHI.

Page 212, line 16, *alter* "an aided 7 to "a."

" 212, " 17, " 1,423; to 1275; line 22, *after* "jungle," *insert*—

"The area of the mauza is 287 acres and the revenue demand is Rs. 409."

BELGHAT.

Page 213, line 13, *alter* 1,500 to 1,443

" 213, " 17, " 607 to 613.

BELIPAR.

Page 213, line 9, *alter* 1901 to 1911.

" 213, " 9, " 958 to 907.

BHAGULPUR.

Page 214, line 6, *alter* 1,887 to 2,148.

" 214, " 8, " 930 to 823.

BHAUAPAR.

Page 214, line 26, *alter* 3,631 to 3,601.

" 215, " 3, *delete* "and upper primary school," *insert* comma, and *substitute* "an upper primary school and a Sanskrit *pathshala*."

BHAUAPAR PARGANA.

Page 215, line 14, *alter* 87,787 to 88,205.

" 215, " 14, " 137·1 to 137·8.

" 215, " 16, " 38,916 to 39, 360.

" 215, " 16, " 60·8 to 61·5.

" 215, " 19, " 48,871 to 48,845.

" 215, " 20, " 76·3 to 76·32.

Page 215, lines 29 and 30, *delete* "giving an average . . . mile" and *substitute*—

"In 1911 this had decreased to 51,882, giving an average density of 844 to the square mile."

Page 215, lines 33 to 35, *delete* "though at the last . . . mile" and *substitute*—

"Since then there has been a decline, the population in 1901 being 62,447 and in 1911 only 54,312, which gives a mean density of 712 to the square mile."

BINAYAKPUR.

Page 216, line 25, *alter* 92,892 to 92,872.

" 216, " 34, *after* "mile" *insert*—

"At the last census in 1911 the population was 61,258, giving an average density of 422 persons to the square mile."

BIRAICHA.

Page 217, line 23, *alter* 833 to 888.

" 217, lines 24 and 25, *delete* "a post office . . . school" and *substitute* "and a post office."

BISHUNPURA.

Page 217, line 34, *alter* 1,113 to 1,105.

" 217, last line, " 845 to 842.

BRIDGMANGANJ.

Page 218, lines 13 and 14, *delete* "and has since . . . extent" and *substitute*—

"But by 1911 it had risen to 5,436, of whom 795 were Musalmans. The villages of Bela Haraiya, Mathura, and Shahabad now form suburbs of Bridgmanganj. The area of the village is 3,141 acres and the revenue demand only Rs. 1,450."

Page 218, line 15, *alter* "a lower" to "an upper."

CAPTAINGANJ.

Page 218, lines 31 to 33, *delete* "and by the . . . of trade" and *substitute*—

"And by 1901 it had risen to 3,964, but the advent of the railway and the consequent expansion of trade has caused the population to increase still further; in 1911 it numbered 4,569, of whom 813 were Musalmans."

Page 218, line 35, *delete* "but this has . . . in Saran" and *substitute*—

"But this has practically disappeared since the completion of the railway lines from Captainganj to Siswa Bazarand, thence to Bagaha on the one hand, and from Captainganj to Padrauna and thence to Thawa in Saran on the other."

Page 219, line 4, after "School" *insert* "for boys, a girls' school."

Page 219, line 6, *alter* 1,635 to 1,591.

" 219, " 10, " 285 to 787.

At end of paragraph *add* "The village is administered under Act II of 1898."

CHAURI CHAURA.

Page 219, line 18, *alter* 306 to 301.

" 219, " 19, " 900 to 1,326.

" 219, " 25, *after* "oil" *insert* "at Saraiya."

" 219, " 36, *alter* "an aided" to "a."

CHILLUPAR.

Page 220, line 11, *alter* 65,944 to 65,377.

" 220, " 11, " 108·03 to 2·15.

" 220, lines 20 and 21, *delete* "the density . . . since 1891," and *substitute*, and in 1911 it decreased again to 65,204, the density averaging 638 to the square mile."

DEORIA.

Page 221, lines 15 to 18, *delete* "and though . . . in 1905" and *substitute* "and though, in 1901, it had dropped to 2,151, there was a considerable increase in subsequent years, due more especially in the constitution of the Deoria sub-division in 1905, and in 1911, it numbered 3,339. It is likely to increase still more rapidly in the near future, for it will shortly be made the head-quarters of a new district formed out of the eastern half of Gorakhpur comprising the tahsils of Deoria, Hata, and Padrauna."

Page 221, lines 24 to 28, *delete* "it has more . . . wet years."

" 221, line 34, *alter* "an Anglo-Vernacular" to "a high."

Page 221, line 35, *delete* "the residence . . . assistant."

" 222, lines, 13 to 17, *delete* "during the last five years the income, derived chiefly from house and conservancy taxes, amounted to Rs. 4,295, while the expenditure on conservancy, lighting, and other improvements was Rs. 4,192, the closing balance at the end of the year 1915-16 being Rs. 2,248-11-3."

DEORIA TAHSIL.

Page 223, line 11 *alter* 372,277 to 373,058 and *alter* 581·6 to 582·9.

Page 224, line 4, *alter* 1907-08 to 1912-13.
" 224, " 7, " 291,590 to 294,353.
" 224, " 7, " 78·3 to 78·9.
" 224, " 12, " 86,695 to 85,142.
" 224, " 12, " 29·4 to 29.
" 224, " 14, " 36,174 to 38,096.
" 224, " 14, " 19,022 to 19,590.
" 224, " 14, " 12,045 to 11,878.
" 224, " 18, " 44,513 to 40,608.
" 224, " 18, " 9,335 to 8,832.
" 224, " 20, " 12,307 to 12,669.
" 224, " 20, " 3·4 to 3·29.
" 224, " 29, " 147,231 to 153,591.
" 224, " 30, " 50·15 to 52·15.
" 224, " 38, " 189·394 to 190·130.
" 224, " 38, " 184,428 to 184,632.
" 225, " 2, " 28 to 33·7.
" 225, " 2, " 28 to 33·7.
" 225, " 12, " 9·3 to 7·25.
" 225, " 21, " "two-fifths" to "half."
" 225, " 23, " "one-fourth" to "28 per cent."
" 225, " 28, " 2·7 to 1·7.
" 225, " 30, " 1907-08 "to" 1914-15.
" 225, " 30, " 310,410 to 312,088.
" 225, " 31, " 34·95 to 35·58.
" 225, " 33, " 35·7 to 33·79.
" 225, " 34, " 26·76 to 27·72.
" 225, " 36, " ·64 to ·97.
" 226, " 4, " "1907-08" "to 1914-15."
" 226, " 4, " 3·76 to 3·95.
" 226, " 4, " 3·92 to 4·26.
" 226, lines 4, and 5 *delete* "the incidents . . . district."
" 226, line 6, *alter* 63,058 to 26,164.
" 226, " 6, " 20·3 to 8·38.
" 226, " 7, " 4·15 to 4·83.
" 226, " 7, *delete* "again."
" 226, " 10, " 2744 to 2745.
" 226, " 10, " 2,481 to 2,482.

Page 226, line 11, *after* "bhaiyachara" *insert* "while the number of malguzars is 84,130."

„ 226, „ 14, *alter* 94 to 97.

„ 226, „ 14, „ Rs. 39,235 to Rs. 43,652.

„ 226, lines 15, to 18, *delete* "the Pandes . . . villages" and *substitute*—

"Pandit Ram Ghulam Dube of Barkagaon who owns, 36 villages assessed at Rs. 6,015, and Janki Prasad of Saraya, who pays Rs. 6,767 on a property of 52 villages."

Page 226, lines 25, to 36, *delete* "of whom . . . Pathans," and *substitute* " in 1911 however the population had again increased to 513,007, of whom 255,794 were females, the average density being 880 to the square mile. This total consisted of 471,240 Hindus, 41,100 Musalmans, 640 Aryas, 23 Christians, three Jains, and one Parsee, Of the total population, 18,270 males, or 7·1 per cent. and 970 females, or ·38 per cent. were literate.

DHAKWA BAZAR.

Page 229, line 6, *alter* 260 to 259.

„ 229 „ 7, „ 150 to 154.

„ 229 „ 8, „ 1,298 to 1,243.

„ 229 „ 29, *delete* "a lower . . . a mosque" and *substitute* "an upper primary school, a private English school, a Sanskrit *pathshala*, two temples, and a mosque."

DHANI.

Page 229, line 30, *delete* "at the last census" and *substitute*— "1901, though it has since decreased; in 1911 it was only 5,741."

Page 229, line 32, *after* "school" *insert* "with a training class attached to it, a girls' school, a Sanskrit *pathshala*."

DHURIAPAR.

Page 230, line 8, *alter* 104 to 112.

„ 230, „ 9, „ 617 to 630.

„ 230, „ 19, „ 173,555 to 170,262.

„ 230, „ 20, „ 271·1 to 266·03.

„ 230, lines 26 to 30, *delete* "and at the . . . . square mile" and *substitute* "but since then it has increased again; and in spite of the fact that in 1904 a tract of 67 square miles on the south bank of the Ghagra containing a population

of 13,389 persons was transferred to the Azamgarh district, the population in 1911 was 212,663 so that the average density is 799 to the square mile."

DUMRI.

Page 231, line 20, *alter* 2,139 to 2,509.

" 231 " 23, *after* "Mutinity" *delete* the rest and *insert* —" in 1912 however the estate was partitioned, and Dumri remained the headquarters of Sardar Umrao Singh, while Sardar Sundar Singh established himself at Saraya.

"The village contains a large middle vernacular school with a training class attached to it, a girls' school, a small market, and a dispensary guaranteed by the estate. The area of the village is 1,709 acres and the revenue demand is Rs. 2,156."

GAJPUR.

Page 232, lines 10 and 11 *delete* " while at . . . Musalmans" and *substitute* "by 1901 it had decreased to 3,702 and in 1911 it stood at 3,673, including 704 Musalmans."

Page 232, line 15, *alter* 541 to 520:

" 232, " 16, " 702 to 678:

GOLA.

Page 233, line 7, *delete* "of whom . . . Musalmans" and *substitute* "and by 1911 it had decreased to 3,705, of whom 559 were Musalmans."

Page 233, line 20, *alter* 499 to 500.

" 233, " 20, " 289 to 798.

" 233, " 24, " 1,907 to 1915.

" 233, " 25, " 1,373 to 1270.

" 233, " 25, " 481 to 354.

" 233, " 26, " 1,203 to 830.

" 233, " 26, " Rs. 2-0-8 to Rs. 2-5-5.

" 233, " 27, " Rs. 0-3-11 to Rs. 0-3-7.

" 233, " 28, " Rs. 1,099 to Rs. 1,081.

" 233, lines 28 and 29, *delete* "owing to . . . collections."

" 233, line 29, *alter* Rs. 1,097 to Rs. 762.

GOPALPUR.

Page 234, line 11, *alter* 1,118 to 971.

" 234, " 12, " 340 to 346.

GORAKHPUR.

Page 234, line second last, *delete* "while a second . . . Bagaha" and *substitute* "while a second line now goes to Captainganj, whence one branch goes through Siswa Bazar to Bagaha and the other to Padrauna and Thawa in Saran."

Page 235, lines 12 to 18, *delete* "it was 51,117 . . . Aryas" and *substitute* "It was 51,117 in 1872 and it continued to increase steadily till 1901, being 59,908 in 1881, and 63,620 ten years later, while in 1901 it was 64,148. The succeeding decade however witnessed a very considerable decrease, due to plague and cholera, and in 1911 the population, excluding the notified area, was recorded as only 48,358, of whom 22,696 were females. These figures must however be accepted with some reserve, as many of the city people had migrated temporarily to the villages at the time of the census owing to the prevalence of plague; at any rate the present population appears to be nearer 60,000 than 50,000. Of the recorded number 30,794 were Hindus, 17,001 Musalmans, 290 Christians, 208 Aryas, and 65 of other religions."

Page 235, line 19, *alter* 34 to 35.

" 235, " 6, at end of para. *insert* "The population of the notified area was 8,534, of whom only 2,960 were females; it included 6,433 Hindus, 1,490 Musalmans, and 574 Christians."

Page 240, line 13, *delete* "It is at present . . . long."

" 240, " 18, " "which have recently been" and *substitute* "which, together with the site of the old jail have been."

Page 242, line 13, *delete* "The latter also contains" and *substitute* "The handsome new college building stands at the eastern end of that compound, which contains . . ."

Page 242, lines 26 and 27, *alter* "at prsent serving as temporary" to "now used as"

Page 242, lines 28 and 29, *alter* "is to be" to "has been"

" 242, line 30, *alter* "extremely" to "part"

" 243, lines 7 and 8, *alter* "which it is . . . area" to "which were included within the limits of the notified area in 1909."

GORAKHPUR TAHSIL.

Page 244, line 28, *alter* 417,071 to 417,565.

Page 244, line 29, *alter* 651·6 to 652·4.
,, 246, ,, 3, ,, 1907-08 to 1912-13.
,, 246, ,, 3, ,, 305,561 to 315,109,
,, 246, ,, 4, ,, 73·5 to 74·4.
,, 246, ,, 5, ,, 39,669 to 35260.
,, 246, ,, 6, ,, 23,386 to 21,690.
,, 246, ,, 7, ,, 14,312 to 14,375.
,, 246, ,, 8, ,, 70,841 to 64,197.
,, 246, ,, 9, ,, 11,914 to 9,264.
,, 246, ,, 9, ,, 9,874 to 9,782.
,, 246, ,, 10, ,, 2·3 to 2·34.
,, 246, ,, 11, ,, 4·02 to 5·89.
,, 246, ,, 16, ,, 20,579 to 17,999.
,, 246, ,, 17, ,, 28,474 to 27,152.
,, 246, ,, 18, ,, 116,231 to 108,039.
,, 246, ,, 18, ,, 36·6 to 34·5.
,, 246, ,, 20, ,, nearly one half to 40 per cent.
,, 246, ,, 26, ,, 219,164 to 213,478.
,, 246, ,, 27, ,, 181,900 to 191,389.
,, 246, lines 27 to 29, *delete* "These figures . . . drought.'
,, 246, line 30, *alter* 925,227 to 93,955
,, 246, ,, 30, ,, 30·2 to 29·5
,, 246, ,, 31, *delete* "while in. . . . lowlands."
,, 246, ,, 33, *alter* 57 to 53·3
,, 247, lines 2 to 4, *delete* "next comes. . . . everywhere" and *substitute* "Next comes gram, which by itself or in conbination constitutes 19 per cent. of the rabi; while peas, either alone or mixed with barley, cover 13·4 per cent. of the spring harvest."

Page 247, line 10 *alter* 60 to 54.
,, 247, ,, 12, ,, 20 to 23·4.
,, 247, ,, 23, ,, 1907-08 to 1914-15.
,, 247, ,, 23, ,, 320,669 to 326,686.
,, 247, ,, 24, ,, 23·41 to 24·51.
,, 247, ,, 26, ,, 34·11 to 31·45.
,, 247, ,, 26, ,, 40·8 to 42·25.
,, 247, ,, 27, ,, ·33 to ·47.
,, 247, ,, 27, ,, 1·35 to 1·33.

Page 247, line 32 *alter* 3·59 to 3·67.

,, 247, ,, 33, ,, 3·49 to 3·78.

,, 247, ,, 33, ,, 3·7 to 4·04.

,, 247, ,, 34, ,, 29,973 to 24,791.

,, 247, ,, 34, ,, 9·4 to 7·59.

,, 248, ,, 4, ,, 2,467 to 2,480.

,, 248, ,, 4, ,, 582 to 737.

,, 248, ,, 4, ,, 1,885 to 1·743.

,, 248, ,, 5, ,, "pattidari and *insert* "while the number of malguzars is 48,757."

Page 248, line 9, *delete* "that of Domri. . . . Rs. 15,429" and *substitute* "those of Sardar Umrao Singh of Dumri comprising 31 villages with a revenue demand of Rs. 9,817 and of Sardar Sunder Singh of Saraya, which comprises 25 villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 10,278.

Page 248, line 10, *alter* 37 to 43.

,, 248, , 10, ,, 9,883 to 12,639.

,, 248, ,, 11, ,, 5,067 to 6,752.

,, 248, ,, 12, ,, 34 to 45.

,, 248, ,, 13, ,, 11,197 to 11,594.

,, 248, ,, 13, ,, 29 to 32.

,, 248, ,, 14, ,, 12,919 to 10,133.

,, 248, ,, 16, ,, "Kishan Kishore Chand" to "Krishna Kishore Chandra of Sarahri."

,, 248, ,, 16, ,, 21 to 22.

,, 248, ,, 17, ,, 22 to 40.

,, 248, ,, 18, ,, 29 to 27.

,, 248, ,, 19, ,, 31 to 27.

Page 248, lines 23 to 37, *delete* "including 246,130 . . . . members" and *substitute*—

"In the next decade the population increased very rapidly and in 1911 it was 533,613, including 263,043 females with an average density of 818 persons to the square mile—a remarkably high figure considering the still large extent of forest. The total consisted of 485,715 Hindus, 46,013 Musalmans, 1,511, Christians, 300 Aryas, 52 Jains, 24 Sikhs, six Jews, and two Parsees. Only 20,815 males, or 7·69 per cent. are literate, though the figures for literacy among females

are higher than in the rest of the district, being 1,710 in all or ·65 per cent."

Page 249, line 24, *delete* "new branch to Bagaha" and *substitute* "branch line to Captainganj."

Page 249, lines 33 and 34, *delete* "as far as . . . treated."

HASANPUR MAGUAR.

Page 250, last line, *alter* 74,071, to 74,603.
115·7 to 116·6.

Page 251, line 10, *delete* "which gives . . . mile" and *insert* semicolon and *substitute* "by 1911, however, the population had again increased to 91,559, giving an average density of 785 to the square mile."

HATA.

Page 251, line 33, *alter* 1,762 to 1,902.
„ 251, „ 35, „ Rs. 820 to Rs. 827.

HATA TAHSIL.

Page 252,	line 16,	*alter*	565,714	to	365,864.
„ 252,	„ 16,	„	571·4	to	571·66.
Page 253,	„ 27,	„	1907-08	to	1912-13.
„ 253,	„ 28,	„	296,490	to	301,990.
„ 253,	„ 30,	„	81·06	to	82·3.
„ 253,	„ 30,	„	26,061	to	25690.
„ 253,	„ 30,	„	12,309	to	11,700.
„ 253,	„ 31,	„	11,860	to	11,933.
„ 253,	„ 32,	„	1,892	to	2,057.
„ 253,	„ 33,	„	43,190	to	38,161.
„ 253,	„ 34,	„	8,248	to	8,491.
„ 253,	„ 34,	„	2·2	to	2·32.
„ 253,	„ 35,	„	9,760	to	8,399.
„ 254,	„ 1,	„	141,076	to	143,261.
„ 254,	„ 2,	„	47·6	to	47·4.
„ 254,	„ 9,	„	217,179	to	224,195.
„ 254,	„ 10,	„	180,106	to	184,305.

„ 254, lines 10, 13, *delete* "These figures . . . drought", *alter* 100,924, to 107,968, *after* "occupying" *insert* "over," *delete* "Next comes . . . by

itself" and *substitute* "Next comes kodon both alone and in combination with arhar."

Page 254, line 27, *alter* 10·7 to 11·2.

Page 254,	line 27,	*alter*	10·7	to	11·2.
" 255,	" 4,	"	1907-08	to	1914-15.
" 255,	" 4,	"	311,439	to	314,788.
" 255,	" 5,	"	21·08	to	22·17.
" 255,	" 7,	"	40·71	to	38·88.
" 255,	" 7,	"	35·75	to	36·89.
" 255,	" 8,	"	·55	to	·72.
" 255,	" 11,	"	3·49	to	3·32.
" 255,	" 12,	"	3·19	to	3·45.
" 255,	" 17,	"	51,495	to	42,855.
" 255,	" 17,	"	16·5	to	13·61.
" 255,	" 18,	"	3,74	to	3·8.
" 255,	" 22,	"	2,096	to	2,006.
" 255,	" 23,	"	628	to	171.
" 255,	" 23,	"	1,458	to	1,835.
" 255,	" 29,	"	42	to	45.
" 255,	" 30,	"	"about Rs. 8,000	to	Rs. 10,021—"

" 255, " 35, *delete* "but in 1901 . . . Pathans" and *substitute* "in 1901 a slight decline was observed, the total being 428,846; in the succeeding decade however the population increased with remarkable rapidity, being 471,425 in 1911, including 234,387 females, giving an average density of 825 to the square mile, which is the highest for any individual tahsil in this district. Of the total number, 430,924 were Hindus, 40,485 Musalmans, eight Sikhs, five Christians, and three Aryas. From the point of view of literacy this tahsil is rather backward, only 11,487 males and 370 females being recorded as literate, giving a percentage of 4·89 for males and only ·11 for females.

Page 265, lines 27 and 28 *delete* "Through the north . . . Captainganj" and *substitute* "Through the north runs the railway line to Captainganj, with a station at Bodarwar, and thence one branch goes north to Bagaha and the other east to Padrauna and Thawa."

Page 256, line 29 *delete* "road is that" and *substitute* "roads are that from Gorakhpur to Kasia crossing the Gandak by a fine new bridge at Hetimpur, and that . . ."

Page 256, line 33, *delete* "to Hata and Kasia on the east."

" 256, " 35, *alter* "fourth" to "third."

PARGANA HAVELI.

Page 257, line 32, *alter* 917,303 to 917,279.

" 257, " " 1433·29 to 1433·25.

" 258, " 7, *delete* "which gives . . . mile" and *substitute* "While at the last census the population was no less than 938,064, an increase of over 15 per cent. in 10 years; the average density is however only 654 to the square mile."

Page 258, line 11, *alter* 303,597 to 303,602.

" 258, lines 16 and 17, *delete* "While at the . . . of 751" and *substitute*—

"in 1911 it had increased to 356,374 and in 1911 to 390,172, with a mean density of 882 to the square mile."

Page 258, line 23, *alter* 101,665 to 101,664,

" 258, lines 25 to 27, *delete* "though in 1901 . . . mile" and *substitute*—

"and though in 1901 the total fell to 95,991, it has since increased to 113,956, giving an average of 717 to the square mile."

Page 258, line 30, *alter* 512,041 to 512,013.

" 258, " 30, *delete* "or 495 . . . mile" and *substitute*—

"The census of 1911 however showed an increase of over 21 per cent., the population being 433,936, or 542 to the square mile."

KAHAON.

Page 260, line 6, *alter* 523 to 540.

KASIA.

Page 261, lines 6 to 10, *delete* "An unmetalled road . . . southwards" and *substitute* "A metalled road now connects Gorakhpur with Kasia, though its continuation to Babhnauli and Pipraghat is still unmetalled. Another metalled road now runs from Padrauna through Kasia to Deoria and Barhaaj."

Page 261, line 12, *alter* 1,723 to 2,033.

" 13, " Rs. 551 to Rs. 545.

KAURI RAM.

Page 266, line 2, *delete* "unmetalled . . . Gola" and *substitute*—

"A metalled road leads west to Bansgaon, while unmetalled roads radiate to Gola . . ."

Page 266, line 4, *alter* 166 to 174.

" 266, " 5, " Rs. 235 to Rs. 242.

" 266, " 6, *delete* "a police outpost."

KHAMPAR.

Page 266, line 15, *alter* 2,334 to 2,385.

" 266, " 16, " "Rs. 2,680 to Rs. 2,675.

" 266, lines 18 to 21 *delete* "The police station . . . itself" and *substitute*—

"There is also a police station at Khampar."

KHUKHUNDU.

Page 266, line 29, *alter* 2,475 to 2,363.

" 266, " 30, " 1,000 to 998.

" 266, " 30, " 1,200 to 1,217.

" 266, " 32, " "a lower" to "an upper."

KOTHIBHAR.

" 268, line 5, *alter* 551 to 745.

" 266, " 6, " 327 to 323.

LAR.

Page 268, lines 22 to 24, *delete* "though at . . . Musalmans," *insert* semicolon, and *substitute*—

"Since then however there has been a slight decline, and the population in 1901 numbered 7,305, while at the last census it was only 6,755, of whom 2,740 were Musalmans."

Page 269, line 1, *delete* "and a middle . . . attached" and *substitute*: "a cattle pound, a private Anglo-Vernacular school, a middle Vernacular with a training class for teachers attached to it, and a girls' school."

Page 269, line 5, *alter* 1,505 to 1,350.

" 269, " 6, " 1907-08 to 1915.

" 269, " 6, " 605 to 604.

" 269, " 7, " Rs. 965 to Rs. 1,004-8-0.

" 269, " 7, " Re. 1-7-7 to Re. 1-10-8.

" 269, " 8, " Re. 0-2-1 to Re. 0-2-5.

" 269, lines 8 and 9, *delete* "these rates . . . district," and *alter* 1,171 to 1,097, and 1,200 to 1,340.

LEHRA.

Page 269, line 29, *after* " constructed " *add*—

" At the last census the population was 1,269 souls. Lehra now possesses an aided lower primary school."

MAHARAJGANJ.

Page 269, line 4, *delete* " with which . . . route " and *insert* semicolon and *substitute*—

" It is connected by a metalled road with the railway station at Ghughli on the line to Siswa Bazar and Bagaha ; this road is crossed at Shikarpur at a distance of four miles fram Mahrajganj by the unmetalled road from Gorakhpur to Nichlaul. It is now proposed to construct a railway line from Ghughli through Mahrajganj to Pharenda on the Uska branch."

Page 270, lines 8 to 11, *delete* " Formerly . . . suggested " and *substitute*—

" It also contains a middle vernacular school to which a training class for teachers is attached."

Page 270, line 12 *alter* 1,738 to 2,212.
,, 270, ,, 12 ,, 1901 to 1911.
,, 270, ,, 13 ,, Rs. 960 to Re. 946.

MAHRAJGANJ TAHSIL.

Page 270, line 32 *alter* 792,773 to 792,710.
,, 270, ,, 33, ,, 1238 to 1238·6.
,, 272, ,, 26, ,, 1907-08 to 1912-13.
,, 272, ,, 26, ,, 489,104 to 515,951.
,, 272, ,, 26, ,, 61·7 to 65·1.
,, 272, ,, 27, ,, 45,298 to 44,706.
,, 272, ,, 28, ,, 23,801 to 22,781.
,, 272, ,, 28, ,, 18,890 to 19,386.
,, 272, ,, 32, ,, 258,371 to 232,053.
,, 272, ,, 33, ,, 34,135 to 29,421.
,, 272, ,, 34, ,, 9,518 to 9,411.
,, 273, ,, 36, ,, 58,240 to 45,114.
,, 273, ,, 3, ,, 5·3 to 6·8.
,, 273, ,, 4, *delete* " less than."
,, 273, ,, 11, *alter* 419,617 to 447,050.
,, 273, ,, 11, ,, 221,459 to 447,050.
,, 273, ,, 14, ,, " one-third " to " two-fifths."

Page 273,	line 17,	*alter*	86·1 to 84.
,, 273,	,, last	,,	43 to 45.
,, 274,	,, 3,	,,	"half" to "over one-third."
,, 274,	,, 8,	,,	1907-08 to 1913-14.
,, 274,	,, 9,	,,	531,879 to 540,988.
,, 274,	,, 10,	,,	5,876 to 89·58.
,, 274,	,, 11,	,,	18·92 to 17·71.
,, 274,	,, 13,	,,	21·16 to 21·54.
,, 274,	,, 14,	,,	·21 to ·23.
,, 274,	,, 15,	,,	·95 to ·93.
,, 274,	,, 18,	,,	2·58 to 2·74.
,, 274,	,, 19,	,,	2·47 to 2·71.
,, 274,	,, 21,	,,	3·37 to 3·47.
,, 274,	,, 30,	,,	1·96 to 2·16.
,, 274,	,, 30,	,,	1·59 to 1·7.
,, 274,	,, 34,	,,	"1,402 villages to" 1,399 villages (excluding reserved forests)."
,, 274,	,, 35,	,,	2,085 to 894.
,, 274,	,, 35,	,,	642 to 728.
,, 274,	,, 35,	,,	1,443 to 1,166.
,, 274,	,, 35,	,,	*after* "pattidari" *insert* "while the number of malguzars is only 3,972."
,, 275,	,, 6,	,,	45 to 16,575.
,, 275,	,, 6,	,,	14,581 to 16,575.
,, 275,	,, 7,	,,	37 to 36.
,, 275,	,, 7,	,,	8,957 to 8,446.
,, 275,	,, 8,	,,	7,318 to 8,598.
,, 275,	,, 8,	,,	36 to 39.
,, 275,	,, 9,	,,	19 to 22.
,, 275,	,, 9,	,,	16 to 15.
,, 275,	,, 10,	,,	"Pandit Harbans . . . 15 villages" to "and the Tiwaris of Rampur own 17 villages."
,, 275,	,, 11	,,	"Babu Mahadeo Kishun Tewari who holds six" to "the Tiwaris of Partawal who hold nine."
,, 275,	,, 11	,,	3,143 to 2,927.

Page 275, lines 17 to 32, *delete* " of whom . . . strength " and *substitute*—

" In the succeeding decade however the population increased to 602,740, of whom 299,669 were females, the average density being 486 to the square mile. Classified by religions there were 531,558 Hindus, 71,134 Musalmans, 36 Christians, 10 Aryas and two Jains. From the point of view of literacy this is a very backward tahsil as is only to be expected; the number of literate males is only 11,196, or 3·9 per cent. of the total, while that of females is 319, or " one per cent. the lowest in the district."

MANSURGANJ.

Page 278, line 1, *alter* 849 to 1,041.

" 278, lines 1 and 2, *alter delete* " a cattle pound and an upper school " and *substitute* " and a cattle pound."

Page 278, line 4, *alter* Rs. 658 to Rs. 667.

NICHLAUL.

Page 278, line 17, *alter* 1,564 to 1,984.

" 278, " 31, *delete* " and a cattle pound " and *substitute*—

" A cattle pound and an upper primary school."

Page 278, line 32, *alter* 1,624 to 1,621.

" 278, " 32, " Rs. 700 to Rs. 694.

PADRAUNA.

Page 280, line 17, *alter* " Memorial Hospital " *insert* " It also contains a middle vernacular school with a training class for teachers attached to it, a girls' school and a Sanskrit *pathshala.*"

Page 280, line 32, *delete* " at the . . . was 4,541 " and *substitute* " to 7,051 in 1901; at the last census however it had increased slightly and was 7,142; that of Padrauna proper was 4,690, of whom 1,844 were Musalmans."

Page 280, line 35, *alter* 1,421 to 1,269.

" 280, " 35, " 1,708 to 1,915.

" 285, " 35, " 350 to 1,084 (a remarkably large number).

Page 280, line 36, *alter* Rs. 1,450 to Rs. 1,694.

" 280, " 37, " Rs. 4-2-3 to Re. 1-9-0.

" 280, " 38, " Re. 0-3-3 to Re. 0-3-8.

" 281, " 1, " 1907-08 to 1915-16.

Page 281, line 35 *alter* Rs. 1,752 to Rs. 2,014.
,, 281, ,, ,, ,, Rs. 1,460 to Rs. 2,372.

TAHSIL PADRAUNA.

,, 281, ,, 22, *alter* 593,983 to 594,021.
,, 281, ,, 23, ,, 928,09 to 928·16.
,, 283, ,, 14, ,, 430,894 to 438,951.
,, 283, ,, 14, ,, 72·5 to 73·9.
,, 283, ,, 15, ,, 43,437 to 43,215.
,, 283, ,, 16, ,, 18,586 to 16,702.
,, 283, ,, 16, ,, 19,292 to 19,999.
,, 283, ,, 18, ,, 5,559 to 6,513.
,, 283, ,, 20, ,, 119,652 to 112,614.
,, 283, ,, 21, ,, 25,500 to 22,305.
,, 283, ,, 21, ,, 11,151 to 11,152.
,, 283, ,, 22, ,, 1·8 to 1·9.
,, 283, ,, 23, ,, 56,994 to 53 811,
,, 283, ,, 24, ,, 26,007 to 24,746.
,, 283, ,, 30, ,, 173,290 to 172,592.
,, 283, ,, 30, ,, 40 to 39·3.
,, 283, ,, 32, ,, 52,887 to 54,826.
,, 283, ,, 33, ,, 12 to 12·8.
,, 284, ,, 4, ,, 371688 to 379,111.
,, 284, ,, 4, ,, 236,585 to 231,171.
,, 284, ,, 5, ,, 45 to 41·7.
,, 284, lines 15 to 22, *delete* "Next in order . . . rarity" and *substitute*—

"Next in order comes kodon and kodon-arhar, though arhar is on the whole remarkable for its rarity. Next comes maize, the tahsil producing more than half the total amount grown in the district, since this thrives particularly well in the higher 'bhat' tracts to the south and east. Small millets such as mandua, tangun, sanwan, and kakun are fairly common, while the autumn pulses are but little grown."

Page 284, line 23. *alter* 40,000 to 45,486.
,, 234, ,, 26, ,, 7,000 to 5,802.
,, 284, ,, 29, ,, 55 to 56.
,, 284, lines 30 to 32, *delete* "Next come . . . gram" and *substitute*—

Page 275, lines 17 to 32, *delete* " of whom . . . strength " and *substitute*—

" In the succeeding decade however the population increased to 602,740, of whom 299,669 were females, the average density being 486 to the square mile. Classified by religions there were 531,558 Hindus, 71,134 Musalmans, 36 Christians, 10 Aryas and two Jains. From the point of view of literacy this is a very backward tahsil as is only to be expected ; the number of literate males is only 11,196, or 3·9 per cent. of the total, while that of females is 319, or " one per cent. the lowest in the district."

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" 281, " 23, " 928,09 to 928·16.
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" 283, " 14, " 72·5 to 73·9.
" 283, " 15, " 43,437 to 43,215.
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" 283, " 20, " 119,652 to 112,614.
" 283, " 21, " 25,500 to 22,305.
" 283, " 21, " 11,151 to 11,152.
" 283, " 22, " 1·8 to 1·9.
" 283, " 23, " 56,994 to 53 811,
" 283, " 24, " 26,007 to 24,746.
" 283, " 30, " 173,290 to 172,592.
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" 284, " 26, " 7,000 to 5,802.
" 284, " 29, " 55 to 56.
" 284, lines 30 to 32, *delete* "Next come . . . gram" and *substitute*—

"Next comes gram, both alone and mixed with barley, which occupies on an average some 82,000 acres. Peas and masur are fairly common.

Page 285, line 7, *alter* 1907-08 to 1914-15.
,, 285, ,, 8, ,, 465,860 to 478,027.
,, 285, ,, 8, ,, 16·21 to 16·6.
,, 285, ,, 10, ,, 36·01 to 31·61.
,, 285, ,, 11, ,, 45·89 to 49·8.
,, 285, ,, 11, ,, ·36 to ·5.
,, 285, ,, 12, ,, 1·53 to 1·48.
,, 285, ,, 14, ,, 3·34 to 3·91.
,, 285, ,, 15, ,, 3·09 to 3·56.
,, 285, ,, 16, ,, 58,115 to 49,202.
,, 285, ,, 16, ,, 12·5 to 10·29.
,, 285, ,, 17, ,, 4·11 to 3·63.
,, 285, ,, 26, ,, 2,135 to 2,197.
,, 285, ,, 26, ,, 465 to 482.
,, 285, ,, 26, ,, 1,467 to 1,512.
,, 285, ,, 28, *after* "tahsil" *insert* "The number of malguzars is only 454."
,, 285, ,, 32, *alter* 364 to 328.
,, 285, ,, 33, ,, 86,365 to 91,607.
,, 285, ,, 34, ,, 211 to 220.
,, 285, ,, 35, ,, 22,001 to 24,560.
,, 285, ,, 37, ,, 43 to 44.
,, 285, ,, 38, ,, 19,559 to 22,108.
,, 286, ,, 1, ,, 105 to 80.
,, 286, ,, 2, ,, 19,559 to 13,421.
,, 286, ,, 3, ,, 30 to 25.
,, 286, ,, 4, ,, 4460, to 4839.
,, 286, ,, 9 to 27, "*delete* of whom in each case" and *substitute*—

"Though by 1911 the population had increased to 651,502, of whom 32,523 were females, the average density being 702 to the square mile. Classified by religions, there were 553,601 Hindus, 97,852 Musalmans, 33 Christians, eight Sikhs, six Buddhists, and two Aryas. The proportion of literate males is the lowest in the district, being 3·63, corresponding to a total of 11,760, while the

number of literate females is 453, or ·14 per cent. of the total."

Page 287, lines 6 to 18, *delete* "Means of . . . small tract" and *substitute* "Means of communication have improved considerably of late. Through the extreme north of the tahsil runs the branch railway line to Bagaha, with stations at Khadda and Chhitauni, the latter being a flag-station in the village of Bulahwa. Further south another branch line runs from Captainganj through Ramkola, Padrauna, and Tiwaripatti to Thawe in the Saran district. The only metalled roads are those from Padrauna to Kasia and thence to Deoria, and that from Gorakhpur to Kasia."

PAIKAULI.

Page 289, line 32, *alter* 2,049 to 2,116.

" 290, lines 2 and 3, *delete* "and an aided . . . opened and *substitute* "and the village also possesses a school."

PAINA.

Page 291, lines 2 to 8, *delete* "The village . . . Musalmans" and *substitute*—

"The population rose from 5,331 in 1872 to 6,642 in 1881, but has since steadily declined, being 5,423 in 1891, 5,029 in 1901, while at the last census it was only 4,308, of whom 398 were Musalmans. The area of this village used to be 5,281 acres, but a large portion of this was transferred to the Azamgarh district in 1912 and the present area is only 3,504 acres; at the same time, the revenue demand has increased from Rs. 836 to Rs. 2,311. The village possesses a school for boys and a girls' school has also recently been opened, but there is nothing else of importance."

PAISIA.

Page 291, line 16, *alter* 434 to 373.

" 291, " 19, " "a lower" to "an upper".

" 291, " 24, *after* "railway" *insert* "its area is only 377 acres, while the revenue demand stands at Rs. 151".

PANERA.

Page 291, last line, *alter* 954 to 1,165.

PIPRAICH.

Page 292, line 15, *delete* "and an upper primary school" and *insert* comma and *substitute* "an upper primary school and a girls' school."

Page 292, line 21, *alter* 3,265 to 3,554.
„ 292, „ 21, „ 383 to 4,466.
„ 292, „ 23, „ 1908 to 1915.
„ 292, „ 23, „ 759 to 530.
„ 292, „ 23, „ 244 to 200.
„ 292, „ 25, *delete* "for that . . . Rs. 700" and *substitute* "was Rs. 797-9-6."
„ 292, „ 25, *alter* Rs. 2-13-11 to Rs. 3-15-10.
„ 292, „ 26, „ Re. 0-3-5 to Re. 0-3-7.
„ 292, „ 26, *delete* "The average" and *substitute.* "The annual income was Rs. 1,061-5-6 and the."
„ 292, „ 27, *alter* Rs. 570 to Rs. 1,044-0-1.

QAZIPUR.

Page 293, line 3, *alter* 328 to 392.
„ 293, „ 4, „ 199 to 412.
„ 293, „ 5, „ 234 to 485.

RAMKOLA.

Page 293, line 11, *alter* 2,324 to 2,328.
„ 293, „ 14, „ 1,641 to 1,614.

RAMPUR KARKHANA,

Line 28, *delete* "of whom were Musalmans" and *insert* semicolon and *substitute* "since then there has been a slight decrease, the population in 1911 being 4,589, of whom 905 were Musalmans."

Page 293, lines 33 and 34, *delete* "and a lower primary school while" and *substitute* "and an upper primary school, while a girls' school has also been opened here now."

Page 293, line last, *alter* 468 to 478.
„ 294, „ 2, „ 836 to 861.
„ 294, „ (?) „ 189 to 200.
„ 293, „ 3, „ 1908 to 1915.
„ 294, „ 4, „ Rs. 1,149 to Rs. 1,227-8-0.
„ 294, „ 5, „ Re. 0-2-10 to Re. 0-4-3.
„ 294, „ 8, „ Rs. 1,327 to Rs. 1,477-8-0.
„ 294, „ 9, „ Rs. 1,204 to Rs. 1,774-4-8.

RIGAULI.

Page 294, line 23, *alter* 583 to 490.
„ 294, „ 24, „ 590 to 509.

Page 294, line 25, *alter* 1,232 to 1,017.

RUDARPUR.

Page 295, lines 7 to 9, *delete* "it again, fell . . . Musalmans" and *substitute*—

"It has fallen steadily since, being 9,190 in 1891, 8,860 in 1901, and only 8,016 at the census of 1911, 877 being Musalmans."

Page 295, line 11, after "Primary School" *insert* semicolon and *add* "a girls' school has been started here by Sahebzada Ravi Partab Narayan Singh, the present representative of the old Satasi Rajas, and a Sanskrit *pathshala* also exists here."

Page 295, line 14, *alter* 1,334 to 1,342.

" 295 " 15, " 2,092 to 2,196.

" 295 " 16, " 1,908 to 1915.

" 295 " 17, " 441 to 306.

" 295 " 18, " Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 1,160, and Rs. 2-13-4 to Rs. 3-12-8.

" 295 " 19, " Re. 0-2-3 to Re. 0-2-4.

" 295 " 20, " Rs. 1,412 to Rs. 1,360.

" 295 " 21, " Rs. 1,253 to Rs. 2,045.

RUDRAPUR.

Page 296, line second last, *alter* 674 to 668, line last, *alter* 328 to 329.

Page 297, line 1, *alter* 304 to 310.

SAHJANWA.

Page 297, line 9, *alter* 782 to 759.

" 297, " 10, " 351 to 344.

" 297, " 11, after "pound" insert a comma and *add*— 11 "a school."

SALEMPUR MAJHAULI.

Page 298, line 17, *alter* 6,051 to 6,226.

" 298, " " 1,252 to 1,610.

Line 24, after "withdrawn" *insert* semicolon, and *add*— "since then they have been administered under Act II of 1898."

Page 298, line 30, *delete* "a lower . . . for girls" and *substitute* "and an upper primary school."

Page 298, lines 31 and 32, *delete* "a combined . . . three temples" and *substitute* "three temples, a combined post and telegraph office, a middle vernacular school with a training class

attached to it, and a school for girls maintained by the Court of Wards. It also possesses a dispensary attached to the Majhauli estate."

SANGRAMPUR.

Page 299, line 10, *alter* "a lower" to "an upper."

" 299, " 14, *after* "village" *insert* semicolon and *add*—"it is now administered under Act II of 1898."

Page 299, line 15, *alter* 1,085 to 1,205.

" 299, " 17 " 4,095 to 4,745.

SEMRA.

Page 299, line 24, *after* "cattle pound" *insert* "a school."

" 299, " 28, *alter* 706 to 814.

SHAHJAHANPUR.

Page 300, line 3, *alter* 466 to 568 and lines 20 to 21, *delete* "which gave . . . mile" and *substitute*—"during the next decade it increased again to 121,818, giving an average density of 890 to the square mile, the highest figure for any individual pargana in this district."

SILHAT.

Page 301, line 5, *alter* 575 to 554.

" 301, " 5, " 588 to 591.

" 301, " 22, " 176,503 to 176,603.

" 301, " 22, " 275·7 to 275·9.

" " " 29, " 219,524 to 235, 661.

" " " 30, " 796 to 652.

SISWA BAZAR.

Page 303, line(?), *delete* "while in 1901 . . . Musalmans" and *substitute* "and to 2,901 in 1901, while in 1911 the town contained no less than 4,414 inhabitants, of whom 647 were Musalmans."

Page 303, line 3, *alter* 663 to 647.

" 303, " 5, " 1,150 to 673.

" 303. " 5, " 147 to 159.

" 303, " 6, " 1908 to 1915.

" 303, lines 6 and 7, *delete* "for that . . . years."

" 303, line 7, *alter*, Rs. 300 to Rs. 873.

" 303, " 8, " Rs. 2-0-8 to Rs. 5-8-0.

Re. 0-0-8 to Re. 0-3-2.

Page 303, line 9, *alter* 1907 to 1915.
" 303, " 9, " Rs. 368 to Rs. 1,074-6-0.
" 303, " 10, " Rs. 323 to Rs. 674.
" 303, " 11, at end of paragraph *insert*—

" The town possesses an upper primary school and a Sanskrit *pathshala*, while an inspection bungalow is under construction."

SONNAG.

Page 303, line 18, *alter* 50 to 39.

TAMKUHI.

Page 304, line 31, *alter* 1,490 to 1,473 ; line 32, after "banias," *insert*—

" The area of the village is 425 acres and the revenue demand is Rs. 407."

Page 304, line 34 last, *delete* " but it is . . . Court of Wards," and *substitute*—

" A dispensary is also maintained by the Tamkuhi estate and in fact the village is only noticeable as the headquarters of the Raja of Tamkuhi who has his palace there; it also contains a bungalow for the residence of the manager of the estate, originally built for the special Manager of the Court of Wards".

Page 305, line 5, after " by " insert " the Hon'ble" and

Line 9, at end of paragraph *insert*: " More recently a large sugar factory has also been started here."

TARIA SUJAN.

Page 305, line 16, *alter* " an upper " to " a lower."
" 305, " 18, " 2,616 to 2,556.
" 305, " 19, " 2,161 to 2,162.
" 305, " 20, " 2,393 to 2,385.

TARKULWA.

Page 305, line 29, *alter* 1,597 to 1,695.
" 32, 842 to 849.

TILPUR.

Page 306, line 6, *alter* " Bengal " to " Bihar."
" 306, " 8, " Rs. 1,87,832 to Rs. 1,87,825.
" 306, " 19 and 20, *delete* " which gives . . . mile " and *substitute* " in the next decade it increased rapidly and in 1911 was 107,564 giving an average density of 366 to the square mile."

THUTHIBARI.

Page 307, line 18, *alter* 1901 to 1911.

,, 307, ,, 18, ,, 1,860 to 2,019.

,, 307, ,, 21, 1,054 to 1,049.

,, 307, ,, 22, ,, 380 to 490.

,, 307, ,, 23, ,, "station" to "outpost" *after* "dost office" *insert* "an upper primary school."

UNAULA.

Page 308, line 3, *alter* 220 to 225.

,, 308, ,, 3, ,, 312 to 338.

,, 308, ,, 10, ,, 70,205 to 70,202.

,, 308, lines 30 to 32, *delete* "The last census . . . square mile" and *substitute*—

"The census of 1901 recorded a decline to 89,927 souls, but the decrease was more than made up in the next 10 years, the population rising to 96,714 in 1911, giving the high average of 882 persons to the square mile."

Gazetteer of Gorakhpur.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—*Population by tahsil*, 1911.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bansgaon ..	428,893	212,664	216,229	402,510	199,528	202,982	26,362	13,123	13,239	21	13	8
Mahrajganj ..	602,740	303,071	299,699	531,568	267,122	264,446	71,134	35,925	35,209	40	24	16
Padrauna ..	651,502	323,979	327,523	553,603	275,026	278,577	97,852	48,922	48,930	47	31	16
Hata.. ..	471,425	237,138	234,287	430,927	216,601	214,326	40,485	20,529	19,956	13	8	5
Deoria ..	513,007	257,213	255,794	471,880	236,834	235,046	41,100	20,362	20,738	27	17	10
Gorakhpur ..	533,613	270,570	263,043	486,005	246,055	239,950	46,013	23,674	22,339	1,595	841	754
Total ..	3,201,180	1,604,635	1,596,545	2,876,493	1,441,166	1,435,327	322,946	162,535	160,411	1,741	934	807

TABLE II.—*Population by thanas* 1911.

Name of thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Kotwali ..	152,334	79,238	73,096	125,795	65,385	60,410	24,735	12,880	11,855	1,804	973	831
2. Barhi ..	80,698	39,797	40 901	77,716	38,271	39,445	2,962	1,510	1,452	20	16	4
3. Chaura ..	84,793	42,848	41,945	80,764	40,805	39,957	3,992	2,027	1,965	39	16	23
4. Sahjanwan ..	81.588	41,071	40,517	76,957	38,717	38,240	4,626	2,350	2,276	5	4	1
5. (Rudrapar) now called Khajni.	93,424	47,064	46,360	88,502	44,591	43,911	4,917	2,470	2,447	5	3	2
6. Bansgaon ..	113,957	57,055	56,902	107,136	53,659	53,477	6,810	3,391	3,419	11	6	5
7. Belghat ..	98,641	49,041	49,600	92,355	45,878	46,477	6,153	3,098	3,055	133	65	68
8. Gola ..	89,981	44,064	45,917	83,990	41,105	42,885	5,969	2,945	3,024	22	14	8
9. Barhalganj ..	85,429	41,839	43,590	80,034	39,166	40,868	5,394	2,672	2,722	1	1	..
10. Maharajganj	105,690	52,632	53,058	91,213	45,449	45,764	14,476	7,182	7,294	1	1	..
11. Semra ..	128,887	64,924	63,963	111,464	56,138	55,326	17,411	8,780	8,631	12	6	6
19. Rigauli ..	86,327	43,104	43,223	81,823	40,817	41,006	4,486	2,277	2,209	18	10	8

3. Panera ..	38,456	19,647	18,809	36,274	18,492	17,782	2,182	1,155	10,207	..	..	..
14. Beraicha ..	65,910	33,160	32,750	58,253	29,285	28,968	7,655	3,873	3,782	2	2	..
15. (Paisia) now called Naikot.	57,082	29,113	27,939	49,831	25,402	24,429	7,251	3,711	3,540	..	..	..
16. N cnlaul ..	52,531	26,503	26,028	46,344	23,245	23,099	6,178	3,253	2,925	9	5	4
17. Kothibhar ..	120,880	60,440	60,440	105,6 7	52,804	52,803	15,209	7,632	7,637	4	4	..
18. Padrauna ..	111,749	55,585	56,164	93,681	46,608	47,073	18,066	8,975	9,091	2	2	..
19. Ram Kola ..	85,590	43,244	42,346	74,961	37,791	37,170	10,614	5,446	5,168	15	7	8
20. Kasia ..	104,847	52,374	52,473	88,470	44,035	44,435	16,364	8,327	8,037	13	12	1
21. (Qazipur) now called Fazilnagar.	100,397	49,397	51,000	83,558	41,136	42,422	16,824	8,253	8,571	15	8	7
22. Bishunpura ..	50,025	24,621	25,404	43,388	21,358	22,030	6,636	3,262	3,374	1	1	..
23. Taria Sujan ..	79,390	38,621	40,769	67,580	32,897	34,683	11,806	5,720	6,086	4	4	..
24. Hata ..	148, 83	74,451	73,732	135,669	38,154	67,515	12,514	6,297	6,217	..	..	..
25. Mansurganj ..	69,568	35,047	34,521	61,9 3	31,200	30,723	7,640	3,843	3,797	5	4	1
26. Pipraich ..	107,127	54,325	52,802	98,828	50,097	48,731	8,286	4,217	4,069	13	11	2
27. Tarkulwa ..	125,215	63,198	62,017	105,567	53,192	52,375	19,645	10,003	9,642	3	3	..
28. Rudarpur ..	123,157	61,297	61,860	116,526	57,988	58,538	6,623	3,305	3,318	8	4	4
29. Deoria ..	513,007	257,213	255,794	471,880	236,834	235,046	41,100	20,362	20,738	27	17	10
30. (Musela) now called Khukhundu.	99,047	49,625	49,422	93,421	46,739	46,682	5,621	2,883	2,738	5	3	2
31. Barhaj ..	69,677	34,772	34,905	65,286	35,502	22,784	4,368	2,252	2,116	23	18	5

Table II.—*Population by thanas*, 1911.

Name of thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
32. Salempur ..	1,14,516	55,310	59,206	99,991	48,424	51,567	13,976	6,599	7,377	549	287	262
33. Khampar ..	1,29,201	62,892	66,809	1,18,838	57,854	60,984	10,356	5,033	5,323	7	5	2
34. Thuthibari ..	1,25,215	63,198	62,017	1,05,567	53,192	52,375	19,645	10,003	9,642	3	3	*
Total ..	3,201,180	1,604,635	1,596,545	2,875,407	1,440,546	1,434,856	322,946	162,535	160,411	2,832	1,554	1,278

* Abolished in 1913.

TABLE III.—*Vital statistics.*

Year.			Births.				Deaths.			
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1908	..	..	107,617	55,694	51,922	36·62	92,557	48,262	44,295	31·49
1909	..	..	138,020	71,668	66,352	46·93	85,371	44,549	40,822	29·05
1910	..	..	136,030	69,955	66,075	46·29	103,160	53,017	50,143	35 10
1911	..	..	134,541	70,185	64,356	45·78	100,816	52,718	48,098	34·31
1912	..	..	137,050	71,099	65,951	42·81	90,077	46,099	43,978	28·14
1913	..	..	139,489	72,235	67,254	43·57	93,322	47,931	45,391	25·15
1914	..	..	129,886	67,243	62,643	40·57	81,198	41,899	39,299	25·36
1915	..	..	130,982	67,719	6,363	41·60	76,071	39,737	36,334	23·76
1916	..	..	106,515	54,884	51,631	33·27	75,767	38,667	37,100	23·67
1917	..	..	133,588	69,232	64,356	41·73	91,707	46,482	45,225	28 65
1918	..	..	116,457	59,775	56,682	36·38	153,080	79,171	73,909	47 69
1919	..	..	89,468	46,683	42,785	27·95	119,809	62,314	57,495	37·42

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1908 ..	92,557	2,438	3,008	7,985	64,340	861
1909 ..	85,371	3,839	1,650	1,022	66,754	724
1910 ..	1,03,160	14,980	10,239	128	65,597	1,162
1911 ..	1,00,816	8,356	5,228	64	74,319	1,846
1912 ..	90.077	11,718	1,729	138	65,992	671
1913 ..	93,322	9,858	12,509	72	60,590	700
1914 ..	81,198	12,865	5,227	111	54,390	519
1915 ..	76,071	4,190	4,724	122	58,064	636
1916 ..	75,767	7,403	4,560	181	55,474	463
1917 ..	91,707	9,837	7,414	360	60,692	613
1918 ..	153,080	14,895	17,960	494	108,147	568
1919 ..	18,204	3,888	9,912	865	85,923	947

TABLE V.—1326 *Fasli statistics of cultivaton and irrigation.*

Pargana and tahsils.	Total area.	Waste (Barren.)	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Doubled cropped.
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Dry.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Binayakpur ..	92,883	5,037	27,187	2,096	..	38	..	2,058	58,568	60,664	31,339
Tilpur ..	1,[illegible]9,661	10,051	84,655	10,059	..	3,187	..	6,872	84,896	94,955	29,229
East Haveli ..	2,50,150	15,121	51,581	58,269	..	28,516	..	29,753	12,179	1,83,448	58,567
West Haveli ..	2,61,463	18,045	79,580	56,848	..	24,343	..	32,505	1,06,990	1,63,838	42,969
Total of Mahrajganj	7,94,162	48,254	2,43,003	1,27,272	..	56,084	..	71,188	3,75,633	5,02,905	1,52,104
Sidhua Jobna, tahsil Padrauna,	5,94,087	44,855	1,0[illegible],692	56,992	..	33,6[illegible]9	..	23,353	3,82,348	4,39,340	1,46,0[illegible]0
Hasanpur ..	74,522	5,996	10,625	28,922	..	9,4[illegible]0	..	17,472	28,[illegible]79	57,901	10,063
Bhawapar ..	39,333	4,413	3,062	9,804	..	2,420	..	7,384	22,054	31,858	11,187
Haveli ..	3,03,692	29,285	55,637	95,934	..	59,906	..	30,028	1,22,836	2,18,770	53,286
Total of Sadar tahsil	4,17,547	39,[illegible]94	69,324	1,34,660	..	71,776	..	67,884	1,73,869	3,08,529	74,536
Haveli ..	1,01,673	8,117	11,[illegible]58	40,378	..	21,229	..	19,149	41,520	81,898	26,928
Silhat ..	1,76,4[illegible]6	11,183	18,508	81,914	..	54,278	..	27,636	64,828	1,46,742	41,332
Shahjahanpur ..	87,572	6,059	10,02[illegible]	33,962	..	23,551	..	10,411	37,522	71,484	21,679
Total of Hata ..	3,65,681	25,362	40,[illegible]95	15,624	..	99,058	..	57,196	1,43,870	3,00,124	89,939
Dhuriapar ..	1,63,308	18,1[illegible]2	28,180	58,078	..	37,518	..	20,560	58,938	1,17,016	17,429
Bhawapar ..	48,891	4,721	5,883	12,467	..	4,315	..	8,152	25,820	38,287	6,797
Chilupar ..	65,914	12,508	9,128	9,831	..	4,290	..	5,541	34,447	44,278	10,384
Unwala ..	70,159	5,145	8,838	29,106	..	18,[illegible]83	..	10,923	27,070	56,176	10,771
Total of Bansgaon	3,48,272	40,486	52,029	1,09,482	..	64,306	..	45,176	1,46,275	2,55,757	45,881
Salempur, tahsil Deoria.	3,69,906	32,945	45,799	1,35,8[illegible]0	..	1,09,245	..	26,615	1,55,302	2,91,162	48,671
Total of district ..	28,89,655	2,31,596	5,[illegible]0,242	7,20,520	..	4,34,158	..	2,91,412	13,77,297	20,97,817	5,56,661

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under principal crops, Tahsil Bansgaon.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barely alone.	Wheat and barley.	Peas.	Linseed.	Opium.	Gram alone and mixed.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Kodon	Arhar.
Fasli.														
1316 ..	139,932	17,469	24,6[illegible]2	56,5[illegible]0	18,417	8,112	1,950	14,691	152,869	8[illegible],963	8,04[illegible]	3,270	36,383	232
1317 ..	183,502	21,336	29,4[illegible]8	60,746	29,260	6,539	1,596	30,026	141,14[illegible]	83,433	7,993	1,875	30,451	366
1318 ..	205,333	22,204	27,322	60,624	37,194	8,774	1,524	43,383	138,517	84,541	7,078	1,691	28,883	195
1319 ..	217,211	22,314	23,121	56,945	50,234	14,[illegible]02	1,315	44,061	140,714	81,675	6,9[illegible]2	2,706	33,358	123
1320 ..	184,753	22,689	20,9[illegible]0	60,157	42,850	1,985	1,073	30,399	137,850	90,751	6,031	3,169	24,640	235
1321 ..	163,944	22,957	20,516	60,552	31,654	8,360	79	6,010	139,7[illegible]1	89,944	5,[illegible]07	3,986	27,272	255
1322 ..	..	..	Not available owing to settlement.					..	138,871	86,[illegible]50	5,922	4,3[illegible]8	27,[illegible]02	108
1323 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1324 ...	73,680	17,158	47	51,865	24	3,422	..	742	..	..	..	..	..	..
1325 ..	186,658	18,667	21,330	55,038	51,238	..	..	8,808	14[illegible],396	90,917	5,359	5,278	..	70
1326 ..	158,378	18,492	20,866	53,617	34,728	650	1,340	4,258	140,576	92,264	4,080	4,774	..	126

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops,* [illegible]

Year.	Rabi. Total.	Rabi. Wheat alone.	Rabi. Barley alone.	Rabi. Wheat and barley.	Rabi. Peas.	Rabi. Linseed.	Rabi. Opium.	Rabi. Gram alone and mixed.	Kharif. Total.	Kharif. Rice.	Kharif. Maize.	Kharif. Sugar cane.	Kharif. Kondon.	Kharif. Arhar
Fasli.														
1316 ..	215,242	28,059	42,900	43,569	16,372	16,332	140	48,083	464,654	378,807	10,002	12,826	34,452	9,9[illegible]7
1317 ..	374,169	38,353	40,831	46,845	22,608	33,348	35	68,493	448,578	363,126	12,885	11,617	32,155	8,621
1318 ..	322,125	43,439	37,223	51,162	32,118	51,524	..	82 004	431,541	362,396	8,444	12,898	17,149	4,069
1319 ..	258,456	36,465	29,553	45,804	34,793	60,186	..	63,958	449,850	377,796	8,594	13,410	28,156	8,077
1320 ..	224,953	36,771	31,294	46,879	25,725	14,051	1	51,156	450,626	395,[illegible]62	7,080	12,288	18,514	5,853
1321 ..	79,074	14,506	9,700	10,498	3,232	19,713	..	7,736	452,109	386,391	7,658	10,678	25,094	10,197
1322 ..	..	..	Not available owing to settlement.					..	147,711	13[illegible],234	1,878	1,325	5,9[illegible]7	3,118
1323 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Not available owing to settlement.				
1324 ..	268,651	39,312	41,964	51,815	30,299	26,899	96	36,680	442,[illegible]66	378,765	7,743	14,7[illegible]8	24,[illegible]69	5,244
1325 ..	272,863	44,360	32,967	44,290	41,125	24,840	..	34,002	4[illegible]7,772	394,941	6,244	15,652	21,376	8,743
1326 ..	215,575	39,137	27,544	36,879	[illegible]7,659	11,302	261	20,[illegible]52	437,751	378,551	5,130	18,167	18,330	7,011

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Padrauna.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley alone.	Wheat and barley.	Peas.	Linseed.	Opium	Gram alone and mixed.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Kondon.	Arhar
Fasli.														
1316 ..	210,550	28,983	52,343	50,938	24,259	15,594	1,709	5,980	395,033	136,364	63,495	31,879	116,176	1,100
1317 ..	221,150	38,122	32,141	52,312	36,898	14,706	1,342	9,268	381,580	147,962	61,989	38,940	87,270	613
1318 ..	251,949	47,916	32,638	57,245	43,346	22,628	1,450	18,881	364,796	162,584	55,741	49,050	55,161	1,132
1319 ..	237,732	44,685	27,067	52,531	40,432	26,655	829	9,038	375,231	166,693	55,232	56,536	56,996	471
1320 ..	234,474	50,117	31,132	53,521	39,209	17,042	1,022	8,333	378,918	176,891	58,379	51,026	51,810	745
1321 ..	237,454	53,401	27,961	59,885	35,432	20,269	796	5,641	386,683	177,524	55,353	44,793	65,829	1,181
1322 ..		Not available owing to settlement.						..	379,178	160,768	55,744	44,351	73,360	1,482
1323 ..		Ditto.							Not available owing to settlement.					
1324 ..	106,510	26,390	12,330	24,184	15,651	4,672	54	1,050	383,101	16,88,060	54,986	50,080	68,310	1,097
1325 ..	214,240	51,258	27,688	40,395	41,255	8,141	..	10	390,109	201,075	44,530	59,796	44,649	978
1326 ..	193,399	40,526	27,317	37,925	37,926	8,835	1,217	1	390,717	194,831	43,547	59,119	52,695	1,185

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Hata.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley alone.	Wheat and barley.	Peas.	Linseed.	Opium.	Gram alone and mixed.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Kodon.	Arhar.
Fasli.														
1316 ..	151,331	22,601	38,328	30,346	29,164	8,394	679	18,331	232 743	141,309	9,308	20,848	39,081	1,924
1317 ..	1 86434	25,249	27,691	30,692	51,553	14,246	647	32,058	221,609	141,673	8,035	22,846	30,738	1,040
1318 ..	207,690	24,958	23,541	31,286	62,477	22,066	666	38,689	218,767	145,666	7,000	25,285	23,976	650
1319 ..	200,279	22,338	21,160	30,081	63,485	29,970	522	23,933	222,777	143,588	7,120	28,165	27,131	910
1320 ..	175,793	25,690	26,119	31,457	53,610	4,907	373	29,817	225,020	152,892	6,779	28,172	22,802	765
1321 ..	175,254	26,984	24,782	32,000	49,611	12,857	240	13,156	227,200	151,357	6,463	28,917	24,721	985
1322 ..		Not available owing to settlement.						..	220,734	140,678	6,860	28,768	27,771	752
1323 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Not available owing to settlement.				
1324 ..	180,313	27,535	24,817	30,234	54,852	8,485	332	15,918	33,558	12,5	2,259	1,535	11,404	17
1325 ..	171,194	21,624	23,516	24,212	61,687	..	..	11.542	212,383	156,737	3,524	3 ,262	..	837
1326 ..	157,862	21,580	28,451	25,149	5 ,191	2,599	394	6,105	230,618	156,481	5,177	32,102	..	1,221

TABLE VI.—(continued)—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Deoria.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley alone.	Wheat and barley.	Peas.	Linseed	Opium.	Gram alone and mixed.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Kondon.	Arhar.
Fasli.														
1316 ..	152,292	3,375	43,122	60,757	26,709	2,437	3,712	8,606	198,048	54,903	20,483	9,080	81,082	1,016
1317 ..	176,685	4,608	38,129	66,832	43,965	3,652	3,380	11,981	188,059	62,222	18,083	9,955	67,499	1,173
1318 ..	215,709	5,063	27,735	70,622	71,327	11,551	3,400	20,471	187,552	67,355	17,2[illegible]8	12,012	61,118	392
1319 ..	204,309	4,252	26,827	63,487	70,578	16,591	2,920	14,676	187,104	62,430	16,352	18,2[illegible]4	62,248	322
1320 ..	174,047	4,538	27,046	71,521	50,216	2,679	2,364	11,036	189,885	74,047	16,608	19,600	54,853	598
1321 ..	172,104	4,755	24,790	72,002	46,041	7,306	1,883	2,898	189,820	78,177	15,053	18,851	62,049	581
1322 ..			Not available owing to settlement.						18[illegible],206	60,057	16,047	18,526	66,275	312
1323 ..					Not available owing to settlement.									
1324 ..	180,095	2,383	30,221	61,664	56,703	6,302	1,927	6,481	33,558	70,688	14,218	1,535	62,638	543
1325 ..					Not available owing to settlement.									
1326 ..	145,225	2,987	34,154	63,808	33,615	1,302	1,686	1,518	198,881	69,110	15,330	20,709	67,898	416

TABLE VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Gorakhpur.*

Year.	Rabi								Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley alone.	Wheat and barley.	Peas.	Linseed.	Opium.	Gram alone and mixed.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Kondon	Arhar.
Fasli.														
1316 ..	156,895	26,948	36,011	42,721	17,491	5,850	970	21,361	207,058	103,497	16,753	7,447	54,567	309
1317 ..	216,421	32,599	38,702	49,041	30,772	10,910	542	46,672	191,751	101,790	17,209	6,269	44,264	240
1318 ..	241,992	32,133	35,954	50,064	41,660	14,620	491	61,985	183,900	103,680	15,531	6,182	38,500	180
1319 ..	233,383	31,801	30,251	45,056	44,108	24,204	882	51,916	191,341	98,539	15,448	7,588	49,752	106
1320 ..	218,700	34,694	31,853	51,594	38,842	4,850	248	50,677	182,797	112,030	11,844	7,417	37,305	215
1321 ..	191,118	36,283	27,809	51,930	32,929	8,324	181	11,392	188,608	106,405	11,205	7,256	47,751	319
1322 ..	Not available owing to settlement.								182,129	99,988	12,409	6,911	47,478	326
1323 ..	Not available owing to settlement.													
1324 ..	216,403	29,849	33,892	46,615	48,396	6,094	340	12,782	178,713	102,758	10,774	9,156	41,334	265
1325 ..	203,297	39,432	27,260	37,084	51,491	..	..	..	193,707	115,426	9,557	9,554	41,312	349
1326 ..	197,420	33,341	28,996	41,405	46,177	1,406	915	8,214	181,354	113,410	7,506	10,312	36,421	563

Table VII.- *Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Offences against public tranquillity.	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dakaiti.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Cases under— Opium Act.	Cases under— Excise Act.
	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1908 ..	124	19	61	9	91	21	474	33	88	40	342	59	10	27
1909 ..	102	18	53	4	53	19	354	30	80	39	274	112	7	25
1910 ..	154	16	56	8	40	17	436	6	108	52	174	68	3	23
1911 ..	81	196	41	1	29	305	355	22	76	44	96	60	7	23
1912 ..	155.	62	43	2	27	43	346	14	45	194	122	121	7	46
1913 ..	113	25	55	6	75	22	272	18	59	30	84	49	1	43
1914 ..	109	15	26	5	41	20	256	10	57	169	80	93	2	16
1915 ..	204	13	55	3	44	26	609	26	58	306	102	..	4	23
1916 ..	191	13	65	7	51	36	544	56	68	350	145	..	3	42
1917 ..	271	18	64	1	61	39	502	69	83	280	232	..	5	25
1918 ..	106	22	29	4	45	18	502	64	119	223	132	..	..	25
1919 ..	281	18	51	2	82	48	558	54	120	313	290	207	24	99

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by the police.			Number of persons.		
	Suo-motu.	By order of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1908	3,086	..	1,812	2,400	444	1,956
1909	2,613	..	1,686	2,096	404	1,692
1910	2,863	..	1,625	2,116	369	1,747
1911	2,460	..	1,567	2,100	419	1,681
1912	2,655	..	1,629	1,968	340	1,628
1913	2,626	..	1,420	1,748	257	1,491
1914	3,053	..	1,534	1,935	445	1,490
1915	4,749	290	2,418	4,029	1,261	2,768
1916	4,482	389	2,465	4,198	1,320	2,878
1917	4,117	150	2,417	5,742	2,729	3,013
1918	3,536	153	1,625	4,184	2,028	2,156
1919	4,817	189	2,399	3,023	421	2,602

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana and tahsils.	Year of settlements.							
	1803.	1806.	1809.	1813.	1840.	1860.	1889.	1918.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Haveli	9,192	6,974	8,985	15,222	85,161	1,41,267	2,50,725	3,76,954
Bhawapar	3,619	3,634	4,825	6,220	17,287	24,942	43,106	56,658
Maghar	8,691	7,273	9,517	11,292	36,859	61,659	86,717	1,11,317
Tahsil, Gorakhpur ..	21,502	17,881	23,327	32,734	1,39,307	2,27,868	3,80,548	5,44,929
Bhawapar	11,811	11,087	9,925	11,033	25,394	32,099	49,006	71,620
Unwala	11,698	10,648	9,452	12,368	30,498	43,200	72,1[illegible]9	98,560
Dhuriapar	44,907	41,948	37,743	40,358	87,223	1,12,391	1,71,328	2,05,475
Chillupar	12,283	12,145	14,204	14,543	30,586	40,449	62,365	85,832
Tahsil, Bansgaon ..	80,699	75,828	71,414	78,302	1,73,701	2,28,139	3,54,818	4,61,487
Haveli	22,169	27,990	35,173	38,115	1,37,735	1,73,912	2,83,378	4,71,59[illegible]
Benayakpur	..	..	..	520	688	7,505	17,283	58,207
Tilpur	9,803	9,821	7,646	11,470	41,501	41,888	61,810	1,05,927
Tahsil, Maharajganj ..	31,972	37,811	42,819	50,105	1,79,924	2,23,305	3,62,466	6,35,726
Sidhuajobna	96,949	87,195	80,361	83,668	$2,24,477	3,18,934	5,27,866	7,05,696
Tahsil, Pardrauna ..	96,949	87,195	80,361	83,668	2,24,477	3,18,934	5,27,866	7,05,696
Haveli	24,298	24,723	25,888	25,953	53,714	84,930	1,06,013	1,37,723
Shahjahanpur	15,734	10,645	11,242	12,406	39,445	77,070	95,797	1,27,168
Silhat	8,516	9,283	12,657	16,461	54,300	1,02,621	1,62,660	2,60,012
Tahsil, Hata ..	48,548	44,651	49,787	54,820	1,47,459	2,64,621	3,64,470	5,24,903
Salempur, tahsil Deoria ..	67,085	67,737	82,158	88,141	2,28,709	2,90,740	4,47,944	6,21,084
Total district ..	3,46,705	3,31,105	3,49,866	3,8[illegible]70	10,88,577	15,53,607	24,38,112	34,93,825

TABLE X.—*Present demand for Revenue and cesses for the year* 1326 *fasli.*

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Where included in Ain-i-Akbery.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre. Cultivated.	Incidence per acre. Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maharajganj ..	Binayakpur ..	Binayakpur ...	30,393 0 0	3,039 5 1	33,432 5 1	0 8 10	0 5 9
	Tilpur ..	Tilpur ..	72,658 0 0	7,434 2 7	80,092 2 7	0 13 7	0 6 9
	Haveli ..	Haveli Gorakh-pur.	3,36,485 0 0	34,111 15 6	3,70,596 15 6	1 1 1	0 11 7
	Total ..		4,39,536 0 0	44,585 7 2	4,84.121 7 2	0 15 5	0 9 9
Padrauna ..	Sidhuajobna ..	Dewapare ..	5,45,300 10 0	54,760 13 4	6,00,061 7 4	1 8 6	1 2 1
	Total ..		5,45,300 10 0	54,760 13 4	6,00,061 7 4	1 8 6	1 2 1
Gorakhpur ..	Bhawapar ..	Bhawapar ..	44,776 2 10	4,614 8 1	49,390 10 11	1 8 10	1 4 4
	Haveli ..	Haveli Gorakpur	2,90,697 4 2	30.284 9 3	3,20,981 13 5	1 0 2	1 0 11
	Hasanpur Maghar ..	Maghar Ratan-pur.	87,866 0 0	8,785 4 6	96,651 4 6	1 1 0	1 4 9
	Total ..		4,23,339 7 0	43,684 5 10	4.67,023 12 10	1 8 3	1 2 4
Hata ..	Silhat	Silhat ..	1,90,721 13 0	19,256 14 1	2,09 978 11 1	1 6 11	1 3 1
	Shahjahanpur ..	Dewapara ..	96,028 0 0	9,602 6 11	1,05,630 6 11	1 7 8	1 3 4
	Haveli	Haveli Gorakhpur	1,05,900 0 0	10,894 2 8	1,16,794 2 8	1 6 10	1 2 5
	Total ..		3,92,649 13 0	39,753 7 8	4,32.403 4 8	1 7 1	1 1 3
Bansgaon ..	Bhawapar	Bhawapar ..	52,296 9 0	5,287 0 11	57,583 9 11	1 8 1	1 2 11
	Unaula	Unhaula ..	72,561 0 0	7,294 11 10	79,855 11 10	1 6 9	1 2 3
	Dhuriapar	Dhuriapar ..	1,56,240 8 0	17,348 10 10	1,73,589 2 10	1 7 9	1 1 1
	Chillupar	Chillupora ..	64,505 3 0	6,454 5 8	70,959 8 8	1 9 8	1 1 3
	Total ..		3,45,603 4 0	36,384 13 3	3,81,988 1 3	1 8 3	1 1 1
Deoria ..	Salempur Maghauli ..	Deopar ..	4,47,804 0 0	44,908 3 5	4,92,712 3 5	1 11 1	1 5 4
	GRAND TOTAL ..		25,94,233 2 0	2,64,077 2 8	28,58,310 4 8	1 5 10	0 15 10

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts for foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from tari sendhi.	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charas.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 population			Number of shops for sale of		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallon.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of		Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor including Tari.	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
						Ganja.	Charas.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Rs.	Mds. srs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1908-09	1,462	2,64,508	33,383	43,342	48,559	22 38	5 14	15,743	49 9	3,73,682	4,227	1,055	166	54	164	248	46
1909-10	1,557	2,80,841	66,536	52,257	48,766	38 27	7 8	17,080	45 24	4,00,507	2,676	1,142	166	58	143	248	46
1910-11	1,416	3,50,547	72,473	78,583	51,319	47 15	4 11	21,294	48 0	5,03,279	2,858	1,469	175	73	142	248	46
1911-12	1,313	3,77,321	73,027	82,073	55,364	57 7	3 20	21,137	47 14	5,37,475	2,886	1,572	188	72	143	248	46
1912-13	1,277	4,06,431	75,645	93,326	82,448	101 35	5 12	23,565	50 10	6,07,499	11,887	1,566	258	74	161	250	46
1913-14	1,275	4,13,999	75,057	95,014	1,10,663	168 27	1 7	24,205	54 14	6,44,649	12,250	1,595	344	76	152	249	45
1914-15	1,275	4,15,461	70,919	1,18,157	1,24,101	192 29	31 seers	25,284	50 18	6,84,694	14,151	1,671	387	79	155	249	45
1915-16	1,298	3,40,582	48,788	1,13,063	1,56,851	133 38	..	29,281	43 21½	6,41,299	12,972	1,422	493	92	152	206	45
1916-17	1,210	3,74,632	63,087	1,10,062	1,76,430	144 35	20 seers	24,462	41 28	6,87,809	16,388	1,514	551	76	150	206	45
1917-18	1,092	3,58,774	57,783	1,10,519	1,63,670	137 39	6 ,,	27,160	37 26	6,62,421	20,623	1,372	511	85	85	147	41
1918-19	690	41,25,893	64,244	1,14,500	1,98,535	115 7	117 ,,	30,667	36 20	7,75,046	20,815	1,688	620	95	95	147	41

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from— Non-Judicial.	Court fee including copies.	All sources.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09	83,221	3,31,588	4,21,119	8,912
1909-10	1,00,823	3,84,301	4,97,105	10,242
1910-11	90,181	4,80,143	5,78,877	8,175
1911-12	88,675	3,86,883	4,85,108	9,972
1912-13	92,380	3,97,692	4,98,254	10,934
1913-14	1,02,164	4,01,535	5,11,559	14,335
1914-15	98,648	4,39,743	5,47,391	11,555
1915-16	1,17,387	4,70,724	5,96,774	14,979
1916-17	1,03,024	4,76,315	5,88,889	13,218
1917-18	1,04,384	4,74,493	5,87,495	13,561
1918-19	1,09,601	4,59,084	5,77,100	13,108

TABLE XIII.—*Table of income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total, charges.	Objection under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000		Over Rs. 2,000				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1908-09	2,23,430	295	24,795	5	1,36,230	790	22,348	425	46,819	373	600	161
1909-10	2,22 332	291	24,603	6	1,23,822	871	24,417	432	46,105	360	524	122
1910-11	2,25,211	281	23,732	6	1,18,887	860	24,009	476	55,592	371	618	175
1911-12	2,42,718	274	23,999	3	1,35,784	836	23,328	496	56,755	371	542	198
1912-13	2,71,011	276	23,960	5	1,58,520	801	24,561	573	58,300	371	317	71
1913-14	3,14,346	294	22,965	6	2,04,334	904	24,959	527	58,856	371	431	153
1914-15	24,849	274	27,373	5	1,35,446	893	24,815	514	57,443	360	455	132
1915-16	3,01,355	280	23,081	5	1,86,338	851	24,473	541	59,893	360	527	125
1916-17	5,43,091	263	28,511	4	3,98,722	848	24,823	612	86,213	360	721	155
1917-18	5,58,477	260	28,848	8	4,10,239	982	28,402	575	82,332	360	523	208
1918-19	6,41,914	266	31,528	8	4,74,283	1,203	35,917	634	5,41,725	7,401	345	162

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax for City and Tahsils (Part IV only.)*

Year.	Gorakhpur city.				Year.	Tahsil Bansgaon.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assesses.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Assesses.	Tax.	Assesses.	Tax.
		Rs		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1908—09	88	2,356	64	8,162	1908—09	84	2,241	32	4,659
1909—10	133	3,307	78	9,516	1909—10	85	2,254	31	4,543
1910—11	122	3,201	98	14,732	1910—11	87	2,296	28	4,745
1911—12	122	3,259	92	14,608	1911—12	80	2,133	31	4,465
1912—13	129	3,564	106	15,325	1912—13	80	2,112	30	5,140
1913—14	122	3,524	95	13,541	1913—14	77	2,010	28	3,841
1914—15	117	3,307	89	13,344	1914—15	75	2,021	26	4,758
1915—16	132	3,836	100	16,966	1915—16	75	2,044	29	4,722
1916—17	125	3,647	100	24,473	1916—17	70	1,905	31	8,161
1917—18	149	4,236	98	21,622	1917—18	71	2,005	31	7,359
1918—19	209	4,260	133	39,459	.. ..	70	1,992	29	7,546

TABLE XIV—(*continued*).—*Income tax for City and Tahsils.*

Year.	Tahsil Maharajganj.				Year.	Tahsil Padrauna.				Tahsil Hata.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000		Over Rs. 2,000		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1908-09 ..	92	2,546	49	4,570	..	158	4,287	56	6,176	156	4,889	97	9,521
1909-10 ..	86	2,287	52	4,637	..	178	4,693	60	6,184	160	4,979	91	8,250
1910-11 ..	78	2,196	50	5,424	..	168	4,433	62	7,537	147	4,509	99	8,547
1911-12 ..	77	2,252	51	5,441	..	178	4,635	73	7,909	142	4,425	97	8,934
1912-13 ..	89	2,448	54	5,458	..	179	4,780	88	9,525	156	4,706	98	8,987
1913-14 ..	104	2,769	159	6,087	..	207	5,507	96	10,138	131	4,739	67	9,342
1914-15 ..	122	6,675	44	4,107	..	224	5,888	96	11,302	143	4,873	92	7,504
1915-16 ..	121	3,262	43	4,851	..	214	5,709	110	12,034	143	4,484	87	8,089
1916-17 ..	116	3,213	57	7,482	..	208	6,075	125	18,386	147	4,556	104	11,629
1917-18 ..	143	3,967	66	7,986	..	226	6,654	125	18,634	134	4,065	92	9,741
1918-19 ..	157	4,483	68	8,210	..	197	5,825	121	44,027	141	4,514	89	9,264

TABLE XIV.—*(concluded). Income tax for City and Tahsils.*

Year.	Tahsil Deoria.				Year.	Tahsil Gorakhpur.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1908-09	128	3,747	113	12,142	1908-09	84	2,282	16	1,589
1909-10	136	3,860	105	10,894	1909-10	114	3,037	26	2,081
1910-11	154	4,509	100	10,894	1910-11	104	2,865	39	3,713
1911-12	143	4,136	105	10,701	1911-12	94	2,488	47	4,697
1912-13	158	4,611	94	9,809	1912-13	90	2,341	43	4,055
1913-14	134	3,977	87	11,343	1913-14	129	2,428	95	4,460
1914-15	124	3,562	119	11,691	1914-15	88	2,489	52	4,737
1915-16	109	3,248	129	12,761	1915-16	82	2,639	68	5,999
1916-17	93	2,656	148	16,107	1916-17	123	3,813	77	8,002
1917-18	144	4,000	116	14,162	1917-18	149	4,292	78	9,260
1918-19	170	4,746	134	1,622	1918-19	117	3,256	78	9,585

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.										
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific etc.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pound.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contribution of Provincial Fund.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific etc.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09	13,185	9,583	..	145	3,639	17,609	18,828	2,65,945	..	5,909	94,.74	29,245	2,555	509	1 21,39	6,971	5,084
1909-10	13,124	9,946	..	189	3,289	20,804	12 295	2,86,37.	..	6,537	86,087	33,469	2,598	507	1,49,014	7,321	836
1910-11	19,494	9,770	8	271	75,070	22,018	25,584	3,28,611	18,500	6,423	89,539	19,322	2,965	581	1,72,028	7,646	1,607
1911-12	54,125	15,704	365	655	49,204	22,553	15,908	3,44,621	18,500	4,572	74,227	30,026	2,596	658	2,03,398	8,872	272
1912-13	59,450	21,436	360	665	35,275	22,474	22,020	3,51,091	18,500	5,228	93,446	46,998	3,257	Nil	1,83,665	9,206	117
1913-14	56,541	35,119	361	739	1,95,761	24,849	16,983	3,52,972	..	7,838	93,449	41,446	3,071	,,	1,81,158	9,109	16,901
1914-15	1,45,251	14,825	49	161	16,083	23,036	17,151	3,68,403	..	13,041	97,934	43,105	3,882	,,	2,00,642	8,932	867
1915-16	1,52,187	9,730	493	148	25,968	23,359	17,407	4,66,040	1,136	14,097	1,21,031	56,771	5,098	,,	2,45,295	9,268	3,344
1916-17	1,57,177	9,685	1,017	792	28,533	24,124	16,001	5,28,122	2,368	16,412	1,68,635	58,725	5,490	448	2,60,518	9,496	6,030
1917-18	1,55,448	10,265	550	1,326	16,991	20,856	24,419	6,00,432	2,699	14,882	1,75,965	47,006	5,265	921	2,34,487	8,302	2,10,905
1918-19	99,628	16,278	438	1,190	16,223	23,602	15,582	5,52,623	4,682	2,232	1,93,065	49,735	4,992	626	1,95,383	8,263	72,311

Table XVI.—*Municipality of Gorakhpur.*

Year.	Income. Octroi.	Tax on house and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Expenditure. Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage: Capital.	Water supply and drainage: Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospital and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public institution.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09 ..	1,04,724	..	1,665	3,778	..	8,044	1,18,201	7,031	17,406	..	..	23,767	3,468	20,955	4,872	36,789	1,14,288
1909-10 ..	88,892	..	1,740	4,013	..	11,118	1,05,763	6,578	17,979	..	..	26,821	3,468	13,557	5,311	29,431	1,03,145
1910-11 ..	94,950	..	2,419	3,889	..	8,491	1,09,749	14,013	6,133	..	..	37,975	4,038	15,059	5,971	10,634	93,823
1911-12 ..	88,390	..	2,501	4,095	..	11,215	1,06,291	13,086	6,472	..	..	31,770	4,038	23,438	6,106	14,345	99,855
1912-13 ..	90,040	..	3,172	6,866	..	11,133	1,11,211	14,829	5,965	..	..	30,178	3,918	25,655	5,419	23,371	109,335
1913-14 ..	86,798	..	3,118	6,179	..	21,340	1,17,435	14,616	7,905	..	..	28,264	4,038	22,810	6,089	37,125	1,20,847
1914-15 ..	87,707	..	3,043	7,978	..	11,651	1,10,379	14,897	7,793	..	..	29,088	4,038	19,618	7,170	19,707	1,02,311
1915-16 ..	76,112	..	1,891	5,533	..	20,404	1,03,940	21,082	8,543	..	..	33,145	4,018	12,855	8,458	13,442	1,01,543
1916-17 ..	88,575	..	1,883	5,013	..	20,880	1,16,351	1,598	10,767	..	..	32,216	3,918	12,170	14,379	11,561	1,00991
1917-18 ..	81,057	..	1,706	8,747	..	33,545	1,25,055	16,564	9,881	..	..	32,264	4,115	11,353	9,977	39,284	1,23,438
1918-19 ..	95,168	..	1,849	12,469	..	64,669	1,74,155	17,386	10,608	..	..	33,939	4,024	19,344	12,867	36,161	1,34,329

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police.*

Name of Police Station.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constable.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Goraits.	Road Police.
Reserve ..	10	39	297	..	..	..	..
Kotwali ..	12	15	144	..	48	..	..
Peppiganj ..	1	1	8	..	49	..	..
Sahjanwan ..	1	1	9	..	75	..	..
Mansurganj ..	1	1	9	..	53	..	..
Pipraich ..	1	1	14	..	69	..	..
Rigauli ..	1	1	10	..	76	..	..
Chaura ..	1	1	11	..	37	..	..
Gauri ..	2	1	8	..	54	..	..
Khajni ..	1	1	8	..	96	..	..
Bansgaon ..	2	2	18	..	102	..	..
Barhalganj ..	2	2	16	..	86	..	..
Gola ..	2	2	16	..	110	..	..
Belghat ..	2	1	9	..	147	..	..
Deoria ..	3	7	36	..	71	..	..
Salempur ..	1	1	12	12	104	..	..
Barhaj ..	1	3	29	..	41	..	..
Rudarpur ..	2	2	23	..	87	..	..
Khanpar ..	2	1	13	..	107	..	..
Khukhundu ..	2	1	11	..	88	..	..
Tarkulwa ..	1	1	10	8	84	..	..
Hata ..	2	2	16	..	74	..	..
Padrauna ..	2	3	26	..	78	..	..
Kasia ..	1	3	21	..	68	..	..
Fazilnagar ..	1	1	10	..	78	..	..
Tarysujan ..	1	1	9	..	62	..	..
Ramkola ..	1	1	10	6	50	..	..
Bishunpura ..	1	1	7	..	30	..	..
Maharajganj ..	2	1	15	..	67	..	..
Purandarpar ..	2	2	14	..	83	..	..
Kothibhar ..	2	1	10	5	71	..	..
Nichlaul ..	2	2	11	..	53	..	..
Biraicha ..	1	1	7	..	33	..	..
Naikot ..	2	2	13	..	35	..	..
Total ..	71	106	880	31	2,367	..	..

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Scondary Education.			Primary Education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1908-09 ..	488	34,902	1,145	20	3,168	..	468	31,734	1,145
1909-10 ..	495	33,743	1,133	21	3,777	..	474	29,966	1,133
1910-11 ..	689	40,372	1,415	24	3,843	..	665	36,479	1,415
1911-12 ..	716	40,328	1,459	24	3,838	..	692	36,490	1,659
1912-13 ..	563	40,542	1,116	20	3,575	..	543	36,967	1,116
1913-14 ..	589	39,323	1,158	20	3,414	..	569	35,909	1,158
1914-15 ..	600	35,855	1,307	23	3,828	..	577	32,027	1,307
1915-16 ..	583	33,133	..	23	4,135	..	514	28,161	1,545
1916-17 ..	596	37,841	93	25	4,236	..	531	32,225	1,769
1917-18 ..	663	37,354	28	28	4,590	..	545	31,330	1,926
1918-19 ..	649	37,135	1,834	31	4,580	2	561	30,510	1,845

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1919.

Serial number.	Name of tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Name of school.	Class.
1	Hata.	Silhat ..	Indupur ..	Indupur School ..	Town.
2		Do. ..	Do. ..	Patharhat ..	Training.
3		Do. ..	Do. ..	Deogaon ..	Primary.
4		Do. ..	Do. ..	Indupur ..	Do.
5		Do. ..	Nagwatiker	Rudrapur ..	Town.
6		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Khurma ..	Primary.
7		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Bahmuna ..	Do.
8		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Pachlare ..	Do.
9		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Narainpur ..	Do.
10		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Nahail ..	Do.
11		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Bard Gonia ..	Do.
12		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Koilgarha ..	Do.
13		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Nagwa Khas ..	Do.
14		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Jagarnathpur ..	Do,
15		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Aktaha ..	Do.
16		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Tighra Khairwa ..	Do.
17		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ruderpur ..	Depressed.
18		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Bhingusari ..	Primary.
19		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Rudarpur ..	Girl.
20		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Nagwa ..	Do.
21		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Jokaha ..	Aided.
22		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Rudarpur ..	Pathsala.
23		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Khurma ..	Do.
24		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Bahora ..	Do.
25		Shahjahanpur.	Bachauli..	Hata	Training.
26		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Hatimpur ..	Primary.
27		Ditto ..	Do ..	Mujahma ..	Do.
28		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Patni	Do.
29		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Gauner Barwa ..	Do.
30		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Hata	Islamia.
31		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Patni	Aided Patshala.
32		Haveli ..	Parwarpar	Captain Ganj ..	Training.
33		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Mathauli ..	Primary.
34		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Sikatia Mohamda ..	Do.
35		Do. ..	Ditto ..	Captain Ganj ..	Girl.
36		Silhat ..	Banchora	Ahirauli Primary..	Primary.
37		Do. ..	Do. ..	Padri	Do.
38		Do. ..	Do. ..	Shukrauli ..	Do.
39		Do. ..	Do. ..	Misrauli ..	Do.
40		Do. ..	Do ..	Parsia.. ..	Do.
41		Haveli ..	Bharsar ..	Badarwar ..	Do.
42		Do. ..	Do. ..	Sikhwapar ..	Do.
43		Do. ..	Do, ..	Badarwar ..	Aided Pathsala.
44		Shahjahanpur.	Parwar ..	Balkunwan ..	Do.
45		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Baghra ..	Do.
46		Silhat ..	Dhatura ..	Barori ..	Do.
47		Do. ..	Do. ..	Thakurhi ..	Do.
48		Do. ..	Do. ..	Semarhi ..	Do.
49		Do. ..	Binayak ..	Barhara ..	Do.
50		Do. ..	Do. ..	Baisiri ..	Do.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1919—(*continued*).

Serial number.	Name of tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Name of school.	Class.
51	Hata.—(*concluded*).	Shahjahanpur.	Nagwa ..	Disahi Deoria.	Primary.
52		Do. ..	Do. ..	Sahador Patti	Do.
53		Do. ..	Do. ..	Pipra Madan Gopal.	Do.
54		Do. ..	Do. ..	Dwarka Prasad.	Do.
55		Silhat ..	Singhpur	Dharha.	Do.
56		Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Aided Pathshala.
57		Shahjahanpur.	Parbbori ..	Kundwi ..	Primary.
58		Silhat ...	Katwora..	Kataura.	
59		Do. ..	Madanpur	Madanpur.	
60		Haveli Gorakhpur.	Didupur..	Paikauli.	
61		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bhaisahi.	
62		Shahjahanpur.	Tarkulwa ..	Rampur Girl	
63		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Tarkulwa.	
64		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Ram Nagar Sonohla	Girl.
65		Ditto ..	Patam ..	Rampur Karkhana	Primary.
66		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Sirsia.	
67		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Rampur Karkhana	Depressed.
68		Ditto ..	Do ..	Mundera ..	Primary.
69		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Sirjam ..	Do.
70		Silhat ..	Sirjam ..	Pipra Dakqadim ..	Do.
71		Shahjahanpur.	Bhathi ..	Harraya ..	Islamia.
72		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Pipra Jham ..	Primary.
73		Ditto ..	Chakdeya	Sonbarsa ..	Do.
74		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Mundera ..	Do.
75		Haveli Gorakhpur.	Agya ..	Bakhra ..	Do.
76		Silhat ..	Bakhra ..	Khaira Banwan ..	Do.
77		Ditto ..	Charaon ..	Asuahor ..	Do.
78		Ditto ..	Indupur ..	Barpar ..	Do.
79		Ditto ..	Dondh ..		
80		Ditto ..	Nagwatikar	Ruderpur ..	Primary.
81		Shahjahanpur.	Patni ..	Rampur Karkhana	Girl's.
1	Padrauna.	Sidhuajobna	Narainpur	Kasia ..	Town.
2		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Training.
3		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Naukharia ..	Primary.
4		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Maundih ..	Do.
5		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Kasia	Girl's.
6		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Aided Maktab.
7		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Primary.
8		Ditto ..	Pakri Sangram.	Padrauna ..	Town.
9		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	Training.
10		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	Primary.
11		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	Aided Maktah.
12		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	Aided Pathshala.
13		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	Girl's.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1919—(*continued*).

Serial number.	Name of tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Name of school.	Class.
14	Padrauna—(*continued*).	Sidhuajobna	Pakri Sanr.	Padrauna ..	Depressed.
15		Ditto ..	Dhuria Bijaipur.	Tamkuhi ..	Town.
16		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	Training.
17		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Guraulia ..	Primary.
18		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Raja Pakar ..	Do.
19		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Tiwary Patti ..	Do.
20		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Tamkuhi ..	Do.
21		Ditto ..	Papaur ..	Ramkola ..	Training.
22		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Barwa Bazar ..	Primary.
23		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Khunlatu ..	Do.
24		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Pakri Banger ..	Do.
25		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Ram Kola ..	Do.
26		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Depressed
27		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Aided Pathshala.
28		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Sapaha ..	Depressed.
29		Ditto ..	Haveli ..	Salimgarh ..	Training.
30		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Primary.
31		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Behar ..	Do.
32		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Lachmipur Babu ..	Do.
33		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Madhopur ..	Do.
34		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Patherwa ..	Do.
35		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Tarya Sujan ..	Do.
36		Ditto ..	Porwarpar	Deoria ..	Do.
37		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Kuswaha ..	Do.
38		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ahirauly ..	Do.
39		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Parwarpar ..	Do.
40		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Tekuwa Tar ..	Do.
41		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Kurhwa ..	Islamia.
42		Ditto ..	Rampur Dhar.	Amwakhas ..	Primary.
43		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Bansgaon Chavria	Do.
44		Ditto ..	Rampur Dhob.	Rampur Burhan ..	Do.
45		Ditto ..	Pithpur ..	Barwapatti ..	Do.
46		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
47		Ditto ..	Batesra ..	Bhujauli ..	Do.
48		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bahore Chapra ..	Do.
49		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Chitauni ..	Do.
50		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Khadda ..	Do.
51		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Depressed.
52		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Nawrangia ..	Primary.
53		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Siswa Nohar ..	Do.
54		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Singaha ..	Do.
55		Ditto ..	Chaura Bargaon	Bargaon ..	Do.
56		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Chaup ..	Do.
57		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Simra	Do.
58		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Popra Jatan ..	Aided School.
59		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Sidhneva ..	Ditto.
60		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Sheikhtolia ..	Aided Maktab.
61		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Nonia patti ..	Ditto.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1919—(*continued*).

Serial number.	Name of tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Name of school.	Class.
62	Padrauna—(*concluded*).	Sidhuajobna	Bhaluwa..	Belwa Buzurg ..	Primary.
63		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Basdila ..	Do.
64		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Batrauly ..	Do.
65		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Sheikhwania ..	Do.
66		Ditto ..	Bhathi Padraon.	Badraon ..	Do.
67		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Jogia	Do.
68		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Lachmipur Misra..	Do.
69		Ditto ..	Malsil sireini.	Baghuch ..	Do.
70		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Patherdiwa ..	Do.
71		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Aided Pathshala
72		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Banjaria ..	" School.
73		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Sitapatti ..	" Maktab.
74		Ditto ..	Dandupur	Bhiswa ..	Primary.
75		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Danopur ..	Do.
76		Ditto ..	Saphi Kuchia.	Chandroli ..	Do.
77		Ditto ..	Bauri Chirgora.	Jataha Bazar ..	Do.
78		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Mansa Chapra ..	Do,
79		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Pabhaulia ..	Do.
80		Ditto ..	Khan ..	Jaura Manrakhan	Do.
81		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Saraya ..	Do.
82		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Nadwa ..	Aided School.
83		Ditto ..	Bakjogini	Mathia Siram ..	Primary.
84		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Twihania ..	Do.
85		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Pirogha ..	Do.
86		Ditto ..	Jhankol ..	Mahuwa ..	Do.
87		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Sohang ..	Do.
88		Ditto ..	Nagaon ..	Naogaon ..	Do.
89		Ditto ..	Sandi ..	Sakhopar ..	Do.
90		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Sandi	Do.
91		Ditto ..	Rampur Ragni.	Dudhai ..	Aided School.
1	Deoria.	Salempur Majhauli.	Deoria ..	Deoria.. ..	Town.
2		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Training.
3		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Depressed.
4		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Girls'.
5		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Aided boys'.
6		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	" Pathshala.
7		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	" Maktab.
8		Ditto ..	Raipura ..	Barhaj ..	Town.
9		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Training
10		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Depressed.
11		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Girls'.
12		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Aided Maktab.
13		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bhaluani ..	Primary.
14		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bakuchi ..	Do.
15		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Gander ..	Do.
16		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Baradikshit ..	Do.
17		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Painan ..	Do.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1919—*(continued)*.

Serial number.	Name of tahsil	Pargana.	Tappa.	Name of school.	Class.
18	Deoria—*(continued)*.	Salempur Majhauli.	Rafpura ..	Painan ..	Girls.'
19		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Sonari ..	Primary.
20		Ditto ..	Haveli ..	Majhauli ..	Town.
21		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Training.
22		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Girls'
23		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bhigari ..	Primary.
24		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bhatwa ..	Do.
25		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bahiari Baghel ..	Do.
26		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bankata ..	Do.
27		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bhatpar ..	Do.
28		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Aided Pathsala.
29		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Pranpur ..	Primary.
30		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Barkagaon ..	Do.
31		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bhigari ..	Girls.'
32		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bankata ..	Do.
33		Ditto ..	Balia ..	Lar	Town.
34		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Training.
35		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bhagalpur ..	Primary.
36		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Kundauly ..	Do.
37		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Nandauli ..	Do.
38		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Pindi	Do.
39		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Nema	Do.
40		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Ram nagar ..	Do.
41		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Phariandih ..	Do.
42		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Nandauly ..	Night.
43		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Lar	Islamia.
44		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Girls.'
45		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bhagalpur ..	Do.
46		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Nadauli ..	Do.
47		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Pindi.. ..	Aided Pathshala.
48		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Lar	Ditto.
49		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Pindy	Aided Maktab.
50		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Ukinan ..	Primary.
51		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Lar	Aaided Maktab.
52		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Mehraunan ..	Ditto.
53		Ditto ..	Bhatvi ..	Hatwa Bazar ..	Training.
54		Ditto ..	Do ..	Nonapar ..	Primary.
55		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Payasi ..	Do.
56		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Souriji.. ..	Do.
57		Ditto ..	Surauli ..	Ahiluar ..	Do.
58		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Majhgawan ..	Do.
59		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Paikauly ..	Do.
60		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Ijarhi ..	Do.
61		Ditto ..	Gautman..	Ahirauly Baghel ..	Do.
62		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Pipra Baghel ..	Do.
63		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Ahirauli Tiwari ..	Do.
64		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Lonar	Do.
65		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bahiari Baghele ..	Aided Girls'.
66		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Birwa Patti ..	,, Maktab.
67		Ditto ..	Bairauna..	Bairauna ..	Primary.
68		Ditto ..	Katchwar	Baikunthpur ..	Do.
69		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bariarpur ..	Do.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1919—(*continued*).

Serial number.	Name of tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Name of school.	Class
70	Deoria—(*concluded*).	Salempur Majhauli.	Katchwar	Pandepur ..	Primary.
71		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Rawatpar ..	Do.
72		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Nautan ..	Do.
73		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Rampur Dhuswa..	Do.
74		Ditto ..	Barsipar ..	Dumaulia ..	Do
75		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Chakarua ..	Aided boys'.
76		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Padri Bazar ..	Primary.
77		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Dhananti ..	Do.
78		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Pipra Deoraj ..	Do.
79		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Nonkhar ..	Do.
80		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Dumoulia ..	Aided Pathshala.
81		Ditto ..	Puraina ..	Dughra ..	Primary.
82		Ditto ..	Ghanti ..	Ghanti ..	Do.
83		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Khoribori ..	Do.
84		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Saraya ..	Do.
85		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Uslipur ..	Do.
86		Ditto ..	Nai ..	Jaddu Persia ..	Do.
87		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Pakri Bazar ..	Do.
88		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Fatehpur ..	Do
89		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	Girls' Aided.
90		Ditto ..	Kaparwar	Karayal Sukul ..	Primary.
91		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Gawea.. ..	Night.
92		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Mahen.. ..	Primary.
93		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Kaparpur ..	Do.
94		Ditto ..	Khukhundu	Khukhundu ..	Do.
95		Ditto ..	Baliwan ..	Rohinian ..	Do.
96		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Baliwan ..	Do.
97		Ditto ..	Dond ..	Bardiha ..	Do.
98		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Ruchapar ..	Do.
99		Ditto ..	Samogar ..	Samogar ..	Do.
100		Ditto ..	Sohanpur	Sohanpur ..	Do.
101		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Lonar Kapordar ..	Do.
102		Ditto ..	Do ..	Inguri Bazar ..	Do.
103		Ditto ..	Salempur	Salempur ..	Do.
104		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Tilauly ..	Depressed.
105		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Nawalpur ..	Islamia.
106		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Khakhari ..	Primary.
107		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Hichhaura ..	Do.
108		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Birajmal ..	Aided Girls'
109		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Kishoreganj ..	Aided Pathshala
110		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Tilauly ..	Primary.
111		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Bishunpur ..	Do.
112		Ditto ..	Mail ..	Chero ..	Do.
113		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Selia ..	Do.
114		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Mail ..	Do.
115		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Panika ..	Do.
116		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Kashi ..	Do.
117		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Pipra Rahiman ..	Do.
118		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Garhwa ..	Aided Maktab.
119		Ditto ..	Sathiaon..	Karauta ..	Primary.
120		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Barhaj ..	English School.
121		Ditto ..	Do. ..	Deoria High School	Do.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1919—(*continued*).

Serial number.	Name of tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Name of school.	Class.
1	Mahrajganj.	..	..	Mahrajganj ..	Middle Schools.
2		..	..	Dhani ..	Ditto.
3		..	..	Do. ..	Training.
4		..	..	Mahrajganj ..	Do.
5		..	..	Pappeganj ..	Do.
6		..	..	Siswabazar ..	Do.
7		..	..	Bhaunra Bari ..	Upper primary.
8		..	..	Bridgmanganj ..	Ditto.
9		..	..	Bhagwanpur ..	Ditto.
10		..	..	Basantpur ..	Ditto.
11		..	..	Barahra Ganjan ..	Ditto.
12		..	..	Chaumukha ..	Ditto.
13		..	..	Dharampur ..	Ditto.
14		..	..	Gaunerya ..	Ditto.
15		..	..	Kamasin ..	Ditto.
16		..	..	Karmahi ..	Ditto.
17		..	..	Kasauly ..	Ditto.
18		..	..	Kharia ..	Ditto.
19		..	..	Khajuria ..	Ditto.
20		..	..	Lajarwa ..	Ditto.
21		..	..	Lachmipur Mahanth	Ditto.
22		..	..	Machligaon ..	Ditto.
23		..	..	Muhammadpur Baria	Ditto.
24		..	..	Mithaura Bazar ..	Ditto.
25		..	..	Mundila ..	Ditto.
26		..	..	Nawapar ..	Ditto.
27		..	..	Nautanwa ..	Ditto.
28		..	..	Nichlaul ..	Ditto.
29		..	..	Pakardiha ..	Ditto.
30		..	..	Partawal ..	Ditto.
31		..	..	Pharenda ..	Ditto.
32		..	..	Purandarpur ..	Ditto.
33		..	..	Parsia Indarpar ..	Ditto.
34		..	..	Rampur Tiwari ..	Ditto.
35		..	..	Rigauli ..	Ditto.
36		..	..	Semra ..	Ditto.
37		..	..	Sonaura ..	Ditto.
38		..	..	Thuntbibary ..	Ditto.
39		..	..	Bishunpura ..	Ditto.
40		..	..	Parsauni ..	Ditto.
41		..	..	Harpur Mahant ..	Ditto.
42		..	..	Adda Bazar ..	Lower Primary.
43		..	..	Bilwa	Ditto.
44		..	..	Banspar ..	Ditto.
45		..	..	Barwa Khurd ..	Ditto.
46		..	..	Belwa Tikar ..	Ditto.
47		..	..	Bhagatpurwa ..	Ditto.
48		..	..	Deoghatti ..	Ditto.
49		..	..	Godawera ..	Ditto.
50		..	..	Ghughly ..	Ditto.
51		..	..	Ghirmaha ..	Ditto.
52		..	..	Goplapur ..	Ditto.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1919—*(continued)*.

Serial number.	Name of tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Name of school.	Class.
53	Mahrajganj Tahsil.—*(continued)*	..	..	Inderpur ..	Lower primary
54		..	..	Lachmipur Bazar	Ditto.
55		..	..	Mahdewa ..	Ditto.
56		..	..	Munderi ..	Ditto.
57		..	..	Narkatha ..	Ditto.
58		..	..	Netwar ..	Ditto.
59		..	..	Paisia Lalain ..	Ditto.
60		..	..	Pakri Bharatkhand	Ditto.
61		..	..	Parsanna ..	Ditto.
62		..	..	Rajwal ..	Ditto.
63		..	..	Balhi Khor ..	Ditto.
64		..	..	Lalpur ..	Ditto.
65		..	..	Bhauwalia ..	Ditto.
66		..	..	Sahjanwan ..	Ditto.
67		..	..	Samerdhira ..	Ditto.
68		..	..	Sakhui ..	Ditto.
69		..	..	Samri	Ditto.
70		..	..	Sistori ..	Ditto.
71		..	..	Thakurnagar ..	Ditto.
72		..	..	Tirlokepur ..	Ditto.
73		..	..	Lahenda Bazar ..	Ditto.
74		..	..	Devipur ..	Ditto.
75		..	..	Barhara Mahanth	Ditto.
76		..	..	Marahta ..	Ditto.
77		..	..	Nausagra ..	Ditto.
78		..	..	Baraicha ..	Ditto.
79		..	..	Jarah	Ditto.
80		..	..	Jámauni ..	Ditto.
81		..	..	Rampur court ..	Ditto.
82		..	..	Sinduria ..	Ditto.
83		..	..	Pipra Islamia ..	Ditto.
84		..	..	Khajuria Islamia ..	Ditto.
85		..	..	R tri School, Mahrajganj.	Ditto.
86		..	..	..	
87		..	..	Mathaniya ..	Boys' Aided School.
88		..	..	Mednipur ..	Ditto.
89		..	..	Bigapar ..	Ditto.
90		..	..	Dhani ..	Girls' Aided School.
91		..	..	Mahrajganj ..	Ditto.
92		..	..	Phani ..	Sanskrit Pathshala.
93		..	..	Peppiganj ..	Ditto.
94		..	..	Mithaura ..	Ditto.
95		..	..	Parsauna ..	Boys' Aided Maktab.
96		..	..	Peppiganj ..	Ditto.
97		..	..	Harakhpura ..	Ditto
98		..	..	Methaura Bazar ..	Girls' School District Board.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1919—*(continued)*.

Serial number.	Name of tahsil	Pargana.	Tappa.	Name of school.	Class.
99	Maharajganj—*(concld.)*	..	..	Bridgmanganj ..	Girls' School, District Board.
100		..	..	..	Ditto.
1	Sadr Tahsil, Gorakhpur.	..	..	Hansupur ..	Municipal Board's Schools.
2		..	..	Khunipur ..	Ditto.
3		..	..	Jubilee Branch ..	Ditto.
4		..	..	Purana Gorakhpur	Ditto.
5		..	..	Ilahibagh ..	Ditto.
6		..	..	Kaptanganj ..	Ditto.
7		..	..	Mian Bazar ..	Ditto.
8		..	..	Alinagar ..	Ditto.
9		..	..	Andharibagh ..	Ditto.
10		..	..	Bhua Shahid ..	Ditto.
11		..	..	Alahdadpur ..	Ditto.
12		..	..	Raiganj ..	Ditto.
13		..	..	Sheikhpur ..	Ditto.
14		..	..	Dewan Bazar ..	Ditto.
15		..	..	Minwan ..	Middle Schools.
16		..	..	Dumri ..	Ditto.
17		..	..	Rawat Pathshala ..	Ditto.
18		..	..	Hardiya ..	Ditto.
19		..	..	Minwan ..	Training School.
20		..	..	Dumri Court ..	Ditto.
21		..	..	Rawat Pathshala ..	Ditto.
22		..	..	Pipraich ..	Ditto.
23		..	..	Badhya Chowk ..	Upper Primary.
24		..	..	Baramhpur ..	Ditto.
25		..	..	Bisnupur ..	Ditto.
26		..	..	Bargaon ..	Ditto.
27		..	..	Bhawapar ..	Ditto.
28		..	..	Bhorsaind ..	Ditto.
29		..	..	Bhinsa ..	Ditto.
30		..	..	Bhiti Bhagwanpur	Ditto.
31		..	..	Chaura ..	Ditto.
32		..	..	Chadron ..	Ditto.
33		..	..	Chilbilwa ..	Ditto.
34		..	..	Dumri Newas ..	Ditto.
35		..	..	Doharia ..	Ditto.
36		..	..	Dihghat ..	Ditto.
37		..	..	Gopalepur ..	Ditto.
38		..	..	Gularia ..	Ditto.
39		..	..	Ghagasara ..	Ditto.
40		..	..	Harpur ..	Ditto.
41		..	..	Hardiya ..	Ditto.
42		..	..	Kakrakhor ..	Ditto.
43		..	..	Khanimpur ..	Ditto.
44		..	..	Kuin	Ditto.
45		..	..	Mandapar ..	Ditto
46		..	..	Maudraun ..	Ditto.
47		..	..	Meerpur ..	Ditto.
48		..	..	Mirjapur ..	Ditto.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1919—*(continued).*

Serial number.	Name of tahsil	Pargana.	Tappa.	Name of school.	Class.
49		..	..	Mithabel ..	Upper Primary.
50	Sadr Tahsil, Gorakhpur—*(continued).*	..	..	Pali	Ditto.
51		..	..	Piprauli ..	Ditto.
52		..	..	Raiganj ..	Ditto.
53		..	..	Rajdhani ..	Ditto.
54		..	..	Rithuakhor ..	Ditto.
55		..	..	Sahjanwan ..	Ditto.
56		..	..	Sarahry ..	Ditto.
57		..	..	Tighara ..	Ditto.
58		..	..	Dugduiya ..	Ditto.
59		..	..	Majgawan ..	Ditto.
60		..	..	Sonbarsa ..	Ditto.
61		..	..	Baksundi ..	Lower Primary Schools.
62		..	..	Banauli ..	Ditto.
63		..	..	Bargahan ..	Ditto.
64		..	..	Barhai ..	Ditto.
65		..	..	Berwal Kotha ..	Ditto.
66		..	..	Bhakhra ..	Ditto.
67		..	..	Bhathat ..	Ditto.
68		..	..	Rhilora ..	Ditto.
69		..	..	Bhinapar ..	Ditto.
70		..	..	Bhiti Raut ..	Ditto.
71		..	..	Bhili Tiwari ..	Ditto.
72		..	..	Derghat ..	Ditto.
73		..	..	Girdharganj ..	Ditto.
74		..	..	Jangle Salikram ..	Ditto.
75		..	..	Rampur Kaithauliya	Ditto.
76		..	..	Khorabar ..	Ditto.
77		.	..	Nabipur ..	Ditto.
78		..	..	Narang Patti ..	Ditto.
79		..	..	Newas ..	Ditto.
80		..	..	Pachauri ..	Ditto.
81		..	..	Bharohain ..	Ditto.
82		..	..	Phulwaria Aterpur	Ditto.
83		..	..	Phulwaria Pipradih	Ditto.
84		..	..	Rakhba Jugti ..	Ditto.
85		..	..	Liherma ..	Ditto.
86		..	..	Siliapar ..	Ditto.
87		..	..	Thuni ..	Ditto.
88		..	..	Tikariya ..	Ditto.
89		..	..	Chaudhari ..	Ditto.
90		..	..	Gahasand ..	Ditto.
91		..	..	Permesherpur ..	Ditto.
92		..	..	Ekla	Ditto.
93		..	..	Durgapur ..	Ditto.
94		..	..	Nagwan Lala ..	Ditto.
95		..	..	Unchgawan ..	Ditto.
96		..	..	Bhirpalu Giri's School,	Ditto.
97		..	..	Kolia Jubilee School	Ditto.
98		..	..	Piprauli ..	Girls Aided School.
99		..	..	Chawra ..	Ditto.
100		..	..	Bhagawra ..	Ditto.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1919—(*continued*).

Serial number.	Name of tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Name of school.	Class.
101	Sadr Tahsil, Gorakhpur—(*concluded*).	..	..	Tilaura ..	Sanskrit Pathshala.
102		..	..	Mithabel ..	Ditto.
103		..	..	Rustampur ..	Ditto.
104		..	..	Bhawapar ..	Ditto.
105		..	..	Budhat ..	Ditto.
106		..	..	Anjuman Islamia, Gorakhpur.	Boys. Aided Maktabs.
107		..	..	Piprauli ..	Ditto.
108		..	..	Pipraich ..	Girls school (District Board).
109		..	..	Sheikhpur ..	Ditto.
110		..	..	Bargaon ..	Ditto.
111		..	..	Khanimpur ..	Ditto.
112		..	..	St. Andrew's College	College.
113		..	..	St. Andrew's Collegiate School.	English School.
114		..	..	Jublee High School	Ditto.
115		..	..	Gorakhpur High School.	Ditto.
116		..	..	George Islamia School.	Ditto.
117		..	..	Normal school ..	Teachers, Training.
118		..	..	A.-V. Middle School	English School.
119		..	..	Swinton Memorial School.	Middle Schools
120		..	..	Urdu Bazar ..	Primary.
121		..	..	Purdilpur ..	Do.
122		..	..	Alinagar ..	Do.
1	Bansgaon.	..	..	Bansgaon ..	Middle Schools.
2		..	..	Gola	Ditto.
3		..	..	Barhalganj ..	Ditto.
4		..	..	Gagha	Ditto.
5		..	..	Sikriganj ..	Ditto.
6		..	..	Bansgaon ..	Training Schools.
7		..	..	Gola	Ditto.
8		..	..	Barhalganj ..	Ditto.
9		..	..	Sikriganj ..	Ditto.
10		..	..	Belipar ..	Ditto.
11		..	..	Karwal ..	Ditto.
12		..	..	Badhyapar ..	Upper Primary.
13		..	..	Bhamsapar ..	Ditto.
14		..	..	Baidauly ..	Ditto.
15		..	..	Belghat ..	Ditto.
16		..	..	Bhermah ..	Ditto.
17		..	..	Bairiadih ..	Ditto.
18		..	..	Bhaloowan ..	Ditto.
19		..	..	Baghai ..	Ditto.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1919—(*continued*).

Serial number.	Name of tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Name of school.	Class.
20	Bansgaon—(*continued*).	..	..	Bailthar ..	Upper primary
21		..	..	Bansi	Ditto.
22		..	..	Bankata ..	Ditto.
23		..	..	Bishunathpur ..	Ditto.
24		..	..	Bathni ..	Ditto.
25		..	..	Chawaria ..	Ditto.
26		..	..	Chilwa ..	Ditto.
27		..	..	Chhatia ..	Ditto.
28		..	..	Dermha ..	Ditto.
29		..	..	Daidih ..	Ditto.
30		..	..	Dhanaura ..	Ditto.
31		..	..	Dughra ..	Ditto.
32		..	..	Gajpur ..	Ditto.
33		..	..	Gopalpur ..	Ditto.
34		..	..	Gagha ..	Ditto.
35		..	..	Hata	Ditto.
36		..	..	Khanipur ..	Ditto.
37		..	..	Kauri Ram ..	Ditto.
38		..	..	Khutahna ..	Ditto.
39		..	..	Kashmapar ..	Ditto.
40		..	..	Kutha ..	Ditto.
41		..	..	Madaria ..	Ditto.
42		..	..	Mahoosi ..	Ditto.
43		..	..	Malauly ..	Ditto.
44		..	..	Malhar par ..	Ditto.
45		..	..	Manun Kishunpur	Ditto.
46		..	..	Narrai ..	Ditto.
47		..	..	Pahila ..	Ditto.
48		..	..	Purwa ..	Ditto.
49		..	..	Shahpur ..	Ditto.
50		..	..	Shankarpur ..	Ditto.
51		..	..	Jhoti ..	Ditto.
52		..	..	Unwal ..	Ditto.
53		..	..	Basahakhor ..	Ditto.
54		..	..	Hariharpur ..	Ditto.
55		..	..	Murarpur ..	Ditto.
56		..	..	Sahwa Kol ..	Ditto.
57		..	..	Kori Bazar ..	Ditto.
58		..	..	Ahirauli Saithwar..	Lower Primary.
59		..	..	Ahirauli Lala ..	Ditto.
60		..	..	Arawan ..	Ditto.
61		..	..	Barigaon ..	Ditto.
62		..	..	Rangawan ..	Ditto.
63		..	..	Bara nagar ..	Ditto.
64		..	..	Baisara ..	Ditto.
65		..	..	Bhatrha ..	Ditto.
66		..	..	Bhaisahi ..	Ditto.
67		..	..	Bhoop Gadh ..	Ditto.
68		..	..	Bhosawal ..	Ditto.
69		..	..	Charpani ..	Ditto.
70		..	..	Dehra Tikar ..	Ditto.
71		..	..	Dewapar ..	Ditto.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1919—(*continued*).

Serial number.	Name of tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Name of school.	Class.
72	Bansgaon—(*continued*).	..	..	Dhakwa Bazar ..	Lower Primary.
73		..	..	Dhobawli ..	Ditto.
74		..	..	Dhuria Par ..	Ditto.
75		..	..	Gagha Achhut Patshala.	Ditto.
76		..	..	Gajadhams ..	Ditto.
77		..	..	Gaur Par ..	Ditto.
78		..	..	Gaura Khas ..	Ditto.
79		..	..	Haria ..	Ditto.
80		..	..	Herpur ..	Ditto.
81		..	..	Jharia ..	Ditto.
82		..	..	Kakerhi ..	Ditto.
83		..	..	Karanjahi ..	Ditto.
84		..	..	Katwa ..	Ditto.
85		..	..	Katya ..	Ditto.
86		..	..	Kherkata Dubey ..	Ditto.
87		..	..	Koondari ..	Ditto.
88		..	..	Kurawel ..	Ditto.
89		..	..	Kushmawal ..	Ditto.
90		..	..	Marwat ..	Ditto.
91		..	..	Malaon ..	Ditto.
92		..	..	Mohdpur Usrah ..	Ditto.
93		..	..	Mahua Par ..	Ditto.
94		..	..	Mahua Khurd ..	Ditto.
95		..	..	Nerherpur ..	Ditto.
96		..	..	Narainpur ..	Ditto.
97		..	..	Naraichpar ..	Ditto.
98		..	..	Pali ..	Ditto.
99		..	..	Piper Sandi ..	Ditto.
100		..	..	Padhani ..	Ditto.
101		..	..	Ramdip ..	Ditto.
102		..	..	Raipur ..	Ditto.
103		..	..	Ratanpur ..	Ditto.
104		..	..	Rayawn ..	Ditto.
105		..	..	Sahrowli ..	Ditto.
106		..	..	Semra ..	Ditto.
107		..	..	Somaicha ..	Ditto.
108		..	..	Tier	Ditto.
109		..	..	Chitawna ..	Ditto.
110		..	..	Kauri Ram ..	Ditto.
111		..	..	Rawatpar ..	Ditto.
112		..	..	Bhainsa ..	Ditto.
113		..	..	Alwalpur ..	Ditto.
114		..	..	Jugna ..	Ditto.
115		..	..	Kanail ..	Ditto.
116		..	..	Basdeopur Muhammadan School.	Ditto.
117		..	..	Babhnauly ..	Ditto.
118		..	..	Unwal ..	Ditto.
119		..	..	Kuldawahri ..	Ditto.
120		..	..	Chaukori Bansgaon	Ditto.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1919—(*concluded*).

Serial number.	Name of tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Name of School.	Class.
121	Bansgaon—(*concluded*).	..	..	Gajhra ..	Boys' Aided Schools.
122		..	..	Belnur ..	Ditto.
123		..	..	Semri Tal ..	Ditto.
124		..	..	Manjharia ..	Ditto.
125		..	..	S. B. Mission School	Ditto.
126		..	..	Zila Mohammadpur	Ditto.
127		..	..	Anwrai ..	Ditto.
128		..	..	Bhiti ..	Ditto.
129		..	..	Bansudiha ..	Ditto.
130		..	..	Gagha Night School	Ditto.
131		..	..	Pipar Sandi ..	Girls' Aided Schools.
132		..	..	Sarsara ..	Ditto.
133		..	..	Hariharpur ..	Ditto.
134		..	..	Dhakwa bazar ..	Sanskrit Pat-shala.
135		..	..	Rama Man ..	Ditto.
136		..	..	Bishunathpur ..	Ditto.
137		..	..	Guermhi ..	Ditto.
138		..	..	Khopapar ..	Ditto.
139		..	..	Kanapar ..	Ditto.
140		..	..	Badhalganj ..	Ditto.
141		..	..	Malaon ..	Ditto.
142		..	..	Amarpur ..	Ditto.
143		..	..	Dehra Tikar ..	Ditto.
144		..	..	Hardahi ..	Ditto.
145		..	..	Barhalganj Islamia	Boys' Aided Mak-tabs.
146		..	..	Asaunji ..	Ditto.
147		..	..	Bansgaon ..	Ditto.
148		..	..	Badahan ..	Ditto.
149		..	..	Gopalpur ..	Ditto.
150		..	..	Mobarakpur ..	Ditto.
151		..	..	Gola Bazar ..	Ditto.
152		..	..	Sahaij Par ..	Ditto.
153		..	..	Shahpur ..	Ditto.
154		..	..	Belipar ..	Ditto.
155		..	..	Rawat Par ..	Girls' Aided Maktabs.
156		..	..	Hamidpur ..	Ditto.
157		..	..	Kulduwa Bari ..	Ditto.
158		..	..	Gola ..	Girlsi Schools (D. B.)
159		..	..	Jhabi ..	Ditto.
160		..	..	Barhalganj ..	Ditto.
161		..	..	Gagha ..	Ditto.
162		..	..	Barigaon ..	Ditto.
163		..	..	Gajpur ..	Ditto.
164		..	..	Kishowa Par ..	Ditto.
165		..	..	Kotha ..	Ditto.
166		..	..	Gagha ..	English School.

Roads, 1919.	Length.	
	Miles.	fur.
A.—IMPERIAL.		
I.—Station roads	1	6·6
Total ..	1	6·6
B.—PROVINCIAL.		
I.—Station roads	1	7·8
II.—Ghazipur, Dohrighat and Gorakhpur road	35	·0
III.—Fyzabad, Basti and Gorakupur road	15	·0
IV.—Sahjanwan Railway Station feeder road	..	
Total ..	52	5·8
C.—LOCAL.		
I.—First Class metalled.		
I.—Station road	12	3·4
II.—Gorakhpur-Kasia	30	·0
III.—Kasia-Padrauna	11	4·1
IV.—Deoria-Kasia	21	·0
V.—Deoria-Barhaj	18	·0
VI.—Bhatpar-Majhauli	5	·0
VII.—Gorakhpur-Nichlaul	21	·2
VIII.—Ghugli-Maharajganj	12	·4
IX.—Gorakhpur-Captainganj	2	·0
X.—Kauri-Ram Bansgaon..	4	·3
XI.—Padrauna railway station approach	0	·3
XII.—Rampur Karkhana Link	0	3·6
XIII.—Metalled Diversion at Chilwatal	0	4·5
Total ..	139	3·6

ROADS, 1919.

Serial number.	Name of road.	Length.		
		Miles.	fur.	ft.
	UNMETALLED ROADS.			
	Communications :—			
	(*a*)—II CLASS—UNMETALLED ROADS.			
	A.—Bridged and drained throughout.			
1	Gorakhpur to Lotan	38	0	0
2	Gola to Kauri Ram	13	4	0
	II CLASS—UNMETALLED ROADS.			
	B.—Partially bridged and drained.			
4	Shamdeorwa to Nichlaul	30	0	0
5	Captanganj to Gorakhpur *via* Pepraich ..	24	0	0
6	Kasia to Bihar Khand : boundary of Saran ..	17	0	0
7	Gorakhpur-Kuraghat to Ghatinghat *via* Deoria ..	55	3	342
8	Gorakhpur to Lar *via* Sikriganj Badhalganj and Barhaj.	74	0	0
9	Urwa Bazar to Shahpur-Jigni	4	0	0
10	Gorakhpur to Khajni Ruddrapur	20	0	0
11	Kamanighat to Bansighat *via* Campierganj, Captainganj and Padrauna.	53	1	330
12	Ganeshpur (Pharenda railway station) to Sinduria *via* Maharajganj.	25	0	0
13	Adda Moti Ram to Gauridih	5	0	0
14	Gauri Bazar railway station to Bakhra ..	5	0	0
15	Hata to Pagra	3	7	0
16	Sahjanwa to Niwas *via* Telaura (Basti)	9	5	200
17	Nichlaul to Tingari	2	0	0
18	Pepraich to Partawal	9	5	0
19	Pharenda to Bukwa *via* Purandarpur	10	5	0
20	Kauri Ram to Gagha *via* Gajpur	10	7	462
21	Padrauna to Khajuria	6	0	0
22	Samaur to Saraia section of Tewari patti ..	2	0	0
23	Gauri bazar Railway Station Gadowa Junction of Gorakhpur to Ghutanighat road.	0	1	502
24	Debipur to Lachmipur	0	1	240
	A.—III CLASS ROADS BANKED AND SURFACED WITH "MURAM" OR SIMILAR MATERIALS, BUT NOT DRAINED.			
1	Captainganj to Naurangia	15	0	0
2	Khajuria to Nichlaul *via* Naurangia and Sabia ..	28	3	320
3	Bhagalpur to Majhauli	10	0	0
3	(*a*) Bhutpar Rani to Bhingari	6	0	0
4	Nichlaul to Bajapar	15	0	0
5	Road joining Rudrapur and Gola to Sikriganj roads from Jaswantpur bridge to Urwa bazar.	5	0	0
6	Nichlaul to Partawal bazar	24	3	330
7	Rudrarpur to Barhaj	14	0	0

ROADS, 1919—(*continued*).

Serial number.	Name of road.	Length.		
		Miles	fur.	ft.
8	Gauri bazar to Ruddarpur	11	0	0
9	Bhagalpur to Musaila	14	2	198
10	Samaur *via* Behar Khand	7	0	0
11	Padrauna to Tewari patti	18	0	0
12	Padrauna to Behar Khand *via* Pakri and Sidauli ..	20	0	0
13	Karitand to Sabia	18	3	0
14	Kazipur to Tamkhi *via* Sidauli	6	5	0
15	Bansgaon to Malhanpar	4	4	0
16	Pipraich to Pagra	11	1	0
17	Pipraich to Adda Moti Ram..	9	0	0
18	Deoria to Ruddarpur	11	6	0
19	Uska bazar to Sahia	37	7	0
20	Kasia to Pepraghat *via* Pakri	24	0	0
21	Hata to Deoria	14	4	0
22	Dhani bazar to junction of Latan road *via* Bela Harraia.	11	1	0
23	Maharajganj to Bagapar	5	5	0
24	Shahpur to Nargaraghat *via* Belghat	8	5	264
25	Mohalla Alinagar to Basantpur	2	4	260
26	Nichlaul to Thutibari	8	3	0
27	Chauri Chaura railway station to Jadupur on deoria road *via* Dumari.	14	0	0
28	Bakhra to Hata	6	4	0
29	Dumari *via* Sarya to Ghutanighat road at Kesladahar	4	3	420
30	Gaurideh to Barahi	2	0	0
31	Bansgaon to Rudrapur	10	0	0
32	Rakba to Bijalpur	3	0	0
33	Nibna to (the boundary of Saran District) Bagha ..	7	0	0
34	Khirkia to Jataha	9	4	0
35	Gorakhpur to Lahsari	4	0	0
36	Bridgmanganj to Nautanwa	22	0	0
37	Bhingari to Bhawanipur *via* Chakia	6	7	134
38	Chakia to Baikunthpur *via* Balwan and Bagha Chhapar.	7	1	80
39	Balwan to Bhawanipar	1	1	10
40	Rampar to Sikatia	2	0	440
41	Chakia to Bargaon, the boundary of Saran District *via* Parsia and Ratasia.	8	3	88
42	Golachak to Sohanpur *via* Narhai Kalan, Pakri and Inguri bazar.	4	4	370
43	Pachroukhia to Inguri	0	5	0
44	Rampur to Bankata Jagdish..	2	7	0
45	Ratasia to Baikunthpur	2	6	0
46	Padrohi to Chhitani	8	0	0
	C.—IV CLASS ROADS.			
1	Peppeganj railway station of Jaswal bazar ..	4	0	0
	B.—III CLASS ROADS—(*continued*).			
48	Majhauli to Rampur Sanctioned at the Board's meeting held on the 23rd March, 1916. Papers returned to Sub-Divisional Officer, Deoria. Special repairs of Rs. 840 sanctioned for improving.	10	4	640

ROADS, 1919—(*concluded*).

Serial number.	Name of road.	Length.		
		Miles.	fur.	ft.
49	Nunkhar railway station to Khukundee. Taken over at the Board's meeting of 23rd March, 1916. Papers returned to Sub-Divisional Officer, Deoria. Half the portion costing Rs. 2,457 to be repaired in 1916-17 and half in 1917-18 costing Rs. 1,940.	3	3	180
	To be repaired by Chakia Factory.			
50	Bhatpar Rani railway station to Bhingari ..	5	6	140
51	The piece from Pakri Babu to railway crossing the pakka road from Majhauli to Bhatpar.	1	2	25
	Ratasia Factory.			
52	Road from Majhauli to the Saran border near Mairwa railway station, deducting 1 mile 4 furlongs 280 feet repaired by Majhauli State.	8	2	490
53	Hata to Captainganj	12	0	0
54	Kasia-Ramkala	11	0	0

Private ferries in the Gorakhpur district, 1919.

Names of ferries.	Names of rivers on which situated.
Tahsil Bansgaon.	
Allawalpur	Kuano
Arazi Shakul	Taraina
Alwandpar	Rapti
Babhnauli	Ami
Badaila	Taraina
Baisla	Rapti
Bankata	Kuano
Barmhsari	”
Bhasaul	Ami
Bhendi	Taraina
Bhainsa Bazar	”
Bhinsaha	Rapti
Dughara	Kuano
Dondauria	Ami
Dhakwa Bazar	”
Dhobauli	Kuano
Domardaund	Ami
Dhuriapar	Kuano
Duduri	Rapti
Fatehpur	Tarina
Gojpur	Rapti
Gagabi	”
Gauriganj	Kuano
Giria kot	Rapti
Gurmhi	”
Jailahi	Ami
Jigna alias Shahpur	Kuano
Kadar	Rapti
Kanial	”
Kata ghara	”
Kataghara jama	Ami
Kotha	Rapti
Kansapar	”
Kath Bhor	”
Kahandu	”
Mahal jalkar	Taraina
Maghonlia	Rapti
Mandaha	Ami
Miwar patti	Rapti
Pakri	Taraina
Puharea	Rapti
Rakat	”
Rautpar	”
Sahidabad	Ami
Semra Buzurg and khurd.	Rapti
Sheopur	Kuano
Siar	Rapti
Siar Ghat	Ami
Sikriganj	Kuano.
Sohgaura	Rapti.
Shai	Kuano.
Tal Jheura	Ami.
Tahsil Mahrajganj.	
Aktahwa	Rohin.
Baidauri	Chota Gandak.
Bairahwa	Donda.
Bairiya	Ghonghi.
Bakul diha	Jharhi.
Balahwa	Chota Gandak.
Banki	Rohin.
Bargadhi	Danda.
Barhampur	Rohin.
Barhara	”
Basal	Chota Gandak.
Basuli	”
Banraha	Rohin.
Belwa	Chota Gandak.
Belwa	Bara ”
Belwa	Khakhra.
Bhangain	Jharhi.
Bhaura Bari	Rohin.
Bijapur	Khakhra.
Bishunathpur	Chota Gandak.
Deoghathi	Mahan.
Dhani	Rapti.
Domhari	Danda.
Gharna	Khaikhara.
Ghugbli	Chota Gandak.
Girar	Ghonghi.
Gopalpur	Khama Khurd.
Hanumanganj	Rohin.
Harakhpura	Mohan.
Harhwa	Ghonghi.
Hirdai daund	Danda.
Jaigia Bari	Ghonghi.
Jhangia	Rohin.
Karmaha	”
Kewtaha	Danda.
Khaikhara	Khaikhara.
Khaguhi	Rohin.
Kheram	Chota Gandak.
Khoh garh	Rohin.
Lotha hera	Bhagaila.
Majaka	Rapti.
Mangalpur	Ghonghi.
Paisia	Tal Amjai.
Pipra Parsauni	Nala Paurahi.

Private ferries in the Gorakhpur district, 1919—(concluded).

Names of ferries.	Names of rivers on which situated.	Names of ferries.	Names of rivers on which situated.
Phohik Doma	Khan Khara	*Tahsil Mahrajganj.*	
Raghunathpur	Rohin		
Raihara	Bhagaila	Balha	Rapti.
Rajpur	Robin	Kahrauli	"
Ramuger	Chandan	Karmaini	"
Rampur Ghulwa	Rohin	Madarha	"
Rampur	"	Netwar	"
Sakhawani	Bhagaila	Termohani	Rohin.
Shiankot	Rohin	*Tahsil Sadar.*	
Sirsia	Ronhin		
Tawaria	"	Belghat	Rapti.
Thuthibari	Gharhi	Birgahat	"
		Bhawapar	"
Tahsil Bansgaon.		Captainganj	Chota Gandak.
		Doomri (cheria)	Rapti.
Barhalganj	Ghaghra	Gonia	Chota Gandak.
Belwa Raja	"	Hetimpur	"
Bisahi	"	Kadrighat	"
Chanda	Rapti	Kalesar	Rapti.
Godisna	Ghaghra	Kartahri	"
Gola Namigaon	"	Kotia	Chota Gandak.
Jhapatia	"	Kusaidia	"
Kalianpur	"	Kutem	Rapti.
Kanial	Rapti	Madarha	"
Madarha Gangipur	Ghaghra	Mahua Patau	Chota Gandak.
Majhgawan	Rapti	Mani Ram	Rohin.
Pahila Rampur	Ghaghra	Mirzapur	Rapti.
Muhpur	"	Misrauli	Chota Gandak.
		Nadua	Rapti.
Tashil Deoria.		Sisai	"
		Tharauli	"
Kaponwar	Rapti	Thathar	"
Rajpur	"		

Post Offices, 1914. *Corrected up to* 1919.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of office.
	Haveli ..	Gorakhpur	Head office.
	Do. ..	Do. Railway Station.	Sub-office.
	Do. ..	Urdu Bazar ..	Do.
	Do. ..	Alinagar	Do.
	Do. ..	Jafra Bazar ..	Branch office.
	Do ..	Raiganj .. .	Do.
	Do. ..	Ilahi Bagh	Do.
Gorakhpur ..	Do. ..	Sahibganj	Do.
	Do. ..	Dipraich	Sub-office.
	Do. ..	Chauri Chaura ..	Do
	Do. ..	Kusmi	Branch office.
	Do. ..	Kuraghat	Sub-office.
	Do. ..	Barhi	Do.
	Maghar ..	Sahjanwa	Do.
	..	Pali	Branch office.
	Bhawapar ..	Bhawapor	Do.
	Bhanwapar ..	Gagaha	Sub-office.
	Do. ..	Kauri Ram ..	Do.
	Do. ..	Sheopur	Branch office.
	Unaula ..	Bansgaon	Do.
	Dhuriapar ..	Gola	Do.
	Unaula ..	Khajni	Do.
	Dhuriapar ..	Shahpur	Do.
Bansgaon ..	Do. ..	Belghat	Do.
	Do. ..	Dhakwa Bazar ..	Do.
	Do. ..	Shukulpura ..	Do.
	Do. ..	Seorahi	Sub-office
	Do. ..	Urwa Bazar ..	Branch office.
	Chillupar ..	Ajaipura	Do.
	Do. ..	Barhalganj	Sub-office.
	..	Malaon	Branch office.
	Haveli ..	Maharajganj ..	Sub-office.
	Do. ..	Bridgmanganj ..	Do.
	Do. ..	Peppeganj	Branch office.
	Do. ..	Rigauli	Do.
	Do. ..	Campierganj ..	Do.
	Do. ..	Biraicha	Do.
	Do. ..	Ghughli	Do.
	Do. ..	Purandaipur ..	Do.
Mahrajganj ..	Do. ..	Panera	Do.
	Do. ..	Semra	Do.
	Do. ..	Pharenda	Do.
	Do. ..	Dhani	Do.
	Pilpur ..	Nichlaul	Do.
	Do. ..	Kothibhar	Sub-office.
	Binayakpur ..	Thuthi bari	Branch office.
	..	Paisia	Do.
	..	Nautanwa Bazar ..	Do.
	Sedhwa Jobna ..	Padrauna	Sub-office.
Padrauna ..	Ditto ..	Kasia	Do.
	Ditto ..	Tamkohi	Do.

POST OFFICE, 1914. *Corrected up to* 1919—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of office.
Padrauna ..	Sedhwa Jobna ..	Bishunpura ..	Branch office.
	Ditto ..	Taria Sujan ..	Do.
	Ditto ..	Ram Kola	Do.
	Ditto ..	Raja Bazar khadda ..	Do.
	Ditto ..	Kinder patti ..	Do.
	Ditto ..	Patherdewa ..	Do.
	Ditto ..	Fazilnagar	Do.
Hata ..	Haveli ..	Mansurganj ..	Branch office.
	Do. ..	Captainganj ..	Do.
	Shahjehanpur ..	Hata	Sub-office.
	Ditto ..	Rampur	Do.
	Ditto ..	Tarkulwa	Branch office.
	Silhut ..	Gawri Bazar ..	Do.
	Do. ..	Ruderpur	Sub-office.
	Do. ..	Koilgadha	Branch offic .
	..	Khunkhundu ..	Do.
Deoria ..	Salempur ..	Deoria	Sub-office.
	Do. ..	Majhauli Raj ..	Do.
	Do. ..	Lar	Do.
	Do. ..	Bhatpar Rani ..	Do.
	Do. ..	Barhaj	Do.
	Do. ..	Bhagalpur	Branch office.
	Do. ..	Bhatni	Do.
	Do. ..	Tekampar	Do.
	Do. ..	Salempur	Sub-office.
	Do. ..	Baikunthpur ..	Branch office.
	Do. ..	Garer	Do.
	Do. ..	Uskabazar	Do.
	Do. ..	Sabraon	Do.
	Do. ..	Paroha	Do.
	Do. ..	Aghirauli Baghel ..	Do.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Padrauna.	Sidhua Jobna ..	Pakri Gangrani ..	Padrauna	Ram Dhan ..	Baisakh Sudi 3rd to 12th	2,000
	Ditto ..	Bhatsara ..	Bhaisaha	Debi Ji ..	Chait Sudi 9th to 10th	4,000
	Ditto ..	Papaur ..	Dharam Samda ..	Bhagawti Ji ..	Ditto ..	1,000
	Ditto ..	Do. ..	Mohua Dih urf Amdoria	Durga Puja ..	Kuar Sudi 6th to 10th	4,000
	Ditto ..	Do. ..	Khana chapra urf Baghi	Ram Lila ..	Ditto ..	6,000
	Ditto ..	Parwarpar ..	Purauni	Bhagatwi Ji ..	Chait Sudi 9th to 10th	2,000
	Ditto ..	Sandi	Karahin Hazari patti ..	Sheoratri ..	Phagun Badi 13th ..	4,000
	Ditto ..	Bansi Chirgora ..	Bansi Ghat ..	Kartiki puranmashi	Kartik Puranmashi to Aghan Badi 1st.	10,000
	Ditto ..	Chaura Bargora ..	Shahpur	Budhan Ghat ..	11th and 12th Zafar ..	1,000
	Ditto ..	Bansi Chirgora ..	Jungle Jolaha ..	Sheoratri ..	Phagun Badi 13th and 14th.	2,000
	Ditto ..	Chaura Bargoon ..	Kuberasthan ..	Do. ..	Baisakh Badi 13th to Baisakh Sudi 2nd.	10,000
	Ditto ..	Manipur ..	Kundwa Dehipatti ..	Kulkula asthan ..	Chait Sudi 9th to 12th	7,000
	Litto ..	Bankjogin ..	Pipra Ghat ..	Kartik Puranmashi	Kartik Puranmashi ..	4,000
	Ditto ..	Dharia Bijaipur ..	Tamkohi	Ram Lila ..	Kuar Sudi 1st to 10th ..	5,000
	Ditto ..	Haveli.. ..	Sarya Buzurg ..	Sheoratri ..	Phagun Badi 13th ..	6,000

Bansgaon	Ditto	Pirthipur	Tharibhar	Chait naumi	Chait Naumi	4,000
	Ditto	Chaura Bargaon	Khedwar	Do.	Do.	1,000
	Chillupar	Qasba	Barhalganj	Makr	Kartik Sudi 15th	2,000
	Do.	Do.	Do	Kartiki	Magh Badi 15th	4,000
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rath Jatra	Asarh Badi 2nd	2,000
	Dhuriapar	Barhaj	Gola Bazar	Kartiki	Kartik Sudi 15th	4,000
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Makr	Magh Badi Amawas	3,000
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ram Lila	Kuar Sudi 13th	1,000
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ghazi Rauza	First Sunday of Jeth	500
	Do.	Do.	Bisra	Ram Lila	Kuar Sudi 10th	1,000
	Do	Do.	Domahu	Do.	Do.	1,000
	Do.	Ratanpur	Toragaon	Do.	Kuar Sudi 14th	800
	Do.	Chandpar	Balha	Do.	Kuar Badi 15th	700
	Bhawapar	Rampur kotha	Gajpur	Muharram	Do. 1st to 10th	2,000
	Do.	Gagoha	Rajpur	Ram Naumi	Chait Sudi 9th	3,000
	Dhuriapar	Narre	Rajgarh	Dhanush Jag	Aghan Sudi 5th	1,000
	Unaula	Haveli	Sangrampur	Muharram	Aghan Sudi 10th	500
	Dhuriapar	Barsi	Sikriganj	Do.	Do.	400
	Bhawapar	Kuswansi	Charpan	Sheoratri	Phagun Badi	200

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Bansgaon—(concld).	Bhawapar ..	Ghalulu ..	Gurmhi	Sheoaatri ..	Phagun Badi ..	200
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Maudepur	Muharram ..	Do. 10th ..	400
	Do. ..	Pachisi ..	Dhatura	Ram Lila ..	Kuar Sudi 10th ..	500
	Unwal ..	Mohsin ..	Saraiya	Sheoratri ..	Phagun Badi 13th ..	1,100
	Dhuriapar ..	Bankat ..	Pankhi	Kartik ..	Kartik Sudi 6th ..	2,000
	Haveli ..	Pachwara ..	Bharohia	Sheoratri ..	Phagun Badi 13th ..	5,000
	Do. ..	Khuthan ..	Bargadhi	Do. ..	Ditto ..	1,000
	Bhawapar ..	Haveli	Bhawapar (Qasba) ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	2,000
	Do. ..	Ret	Kalesar	Do. ..	Ditto ..	2,000
	Haveli ..	Haveli	Mahadeo Jharkhandi ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	1,200
	Do. ..	Raj Dhani ..	Kuin	Do. ..	Ditto ..	400
	Do ..	Do. ..	Jhangaha	Do. ..	Ditto ..	200
	Hasanpur Magohar.	Uttar Haveli ..	Bharohia	Do. ..	Ditto ..	2,000
	Ditto ..	Pachwara ..	Phulwaria	Ram Naumi ..	Chait Sudi 9th ..	3,000
	Ditto ..	Marachhi Chandaur	Raghunathpur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	2,000

Gorakhpur.	Ditto ..	Kuthan ..	Dumri II	Do. ..	Ditto ..	8,000
	Haveli ..	Keotali ..	Tarkula Debiasthan ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	10,000
	Do. ..	Qasba	Bahrampur ..	Saiyad Salar ..	1st Sunday of Jeth ..	10,000
	Haveli ..	Qasba	Gorakhnath ..	Basant Panchmi ..	Magh Sudi 5th ..	1,000
	Do. ..	Do.	Birdghat ..	Puranmashi ..	Kartik Sudi 15th ..	2,000
	Do. ..	Do.	Mian Bazar ..	Muharram ..	1-10th Moharram ..	3,000 and 6,000 on night of 9th.
	Do. ..	Ret	Khaumpur Bhawapar (qasba).	Do. ..	10th ..	1,000
	Do. ..	Do.	Ditto ..	Do. ..	Do.	500
	Do. ..	Pochwara ..	Ganeram ..	Do. ..	Do.	1,000
	Do ..	Khutahan ..	Phulwaria ..	Do. ..	Do.	500
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kramaha buzurg ..	Do. ..	Do.	300
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Bwehadih ..	Do. ..	Do.	300
	Do. ..	Rasulpur ..	Barhampur ..	Do. ..	Do.	200
	Do. ..	Haveli ..	Sonwa urf Dhobywa ..	Do. ..	Do.	400
	Hasanpur Magahar	Aurangabad ..	Dumri ..	Do. ..	Do.	1,000
	Do. ..	Bharsand ..	Bhinti	Do. ..	Do.	1,200
	Haveli ..	Qasba ..	Basantpur	Dasahra ..	Kuarsudi 10th ..	3,000
	Do. ..	Do.	Andhiari bagh ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	6,000

Fairs—(concluded).

Tahsil	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Gorakhpur—(*concld.*).	Haveli ..	Haveli ..	Pachaura ..	Dasahra ..	Do. ..	500
	Do. ..	Do.	Bharauli Buzurg ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,500
	Do. ..	Do.	Bhinti-urf Tikaria ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,000
	Do. ..	Do.	Qasba Bhawapar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,000
	Hasanpur Maga. har .	Bharsand ..	Bhariti ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	3,000
	Ditto ..	Do.	Bharsand ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	2,000
	Haveli ..	Khutahan ..	Fortakrarazi Barauli ..	Dargah Makhdum Sahib.	Aghn sudi 11th ..	4,000
Deoria.	Salampur Majha-wli.	Kachwar ..	Baikunthpur ..	Dhanushi Jag ..	27th November to 22nd December, 1919.	15,000
	Ditto ..	Mail ..	Sobnag	Narhan ..	2nd to 18th May, 1919	10,000
	Ditto ..	Ballia ..	Bhagalpur.. ..	Do. ..	8th November, 1919 ..	10,000
	Ditto	Raipura ..	Barhaj bazar ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	8,000
	Ditto ..	Surauli ..	Palkauli	Do. ..	9th to 24th April, 1919	4,000
	Ditto ..	Do.	Do.	Janam astami Ram Naumi.	21st July to 4th August,	4,000
	Ditto ..	Kachwar ..	Lahipar	Bhagawti ..	9th April, 1919 ..	2,000
	Ditto ..	Do.	Kulkula	Debiji ..	Ditto ..	1,500

	Ditto ..	Bairauna ..	Barepur	Laukush ki Larai ..	21st October, 1919 ..	1,000
	Ditto ..	Kachwar ..	Kusahri	Nahan ..	8th November ..	3,000
Mahrajganj.	Binaykpur ..	Nagwa ..	Harpur	Sheorat ..	Phagun Badi 13th ..	1,000
	Haveli ..	Lehra ..	Adrauna	Durgaji ..	Chait sudi Naumi (9th)	4,000
	Do. ..	Bank	Khutha	Dasahra ..	Kuar sudi 9th ..	5,000
	Do. ..	Purani karhi ..	Siswa bazar ..	Ram Lila ..	Do. ..	3,000
	Do. ..	Matkopa ..	Narayanpur ..	Ram Naumi ..	Chait sudi 9th ..	2,000
	Do. ..	Do. ..	Harpur Mahant ..	Sheorat ..	Phagun Badi 13th ..	3,000
	Silhut ..	Nagwa ..	Rudarpur	Sheoratri ..	Do. ..	1,000
Hata.	Do. ..	Dont	Raipur urf Barpar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	3,000
	Shahjahanpur ..	Bichhauli ..	Karmaha	Dhanush Jag ..	Aghan sudi 5th ..	1,500
	Haveli ..	Dedupur ..	Sehulia	Sheoratri ..	Baisakh sudi 13th ..	1,000

MARKETS 1919.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Market days.
Padrauna.	Sidhua Jobna.	Haveli ..	Patherwa ..	Thursday, Saturday and Monday.
		Do. ..	Basantpur ..	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Madhopur ..	Friday and Sunday.
		Do. ..	Babhnauli ..	Friday and Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Saraiya Buzurg ..	Ditto.
		Do. ..	Tariya Sujan ..	Friday and Monday
		Do. ..	Lachhmipur ..	Thursday and do.
		Do. ..	Salemgarh ..	Ditto.
		Do. ..	Pahar Chaura (Sauraur.	Wednesday and Sunday.
		Do. ..	Rajwatia ..	Dtto
		Do. ..	Dubia	Ditto.
		Do. ..	Debni Bancharwa..	Tuesday and Saturday
		Pakri Gangrani.	Padrauna ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Piprasi ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Muslapur ..	Thursday and Monday.
		Dhurea Bijaipur.	Tamkuhi ..	Ditto.
		Do. ..	Baithonlia ..	Ditto.
		Do. ..	Tiwari patti ..	Thursday and Sunday.
		Do. ..	Mathia Bhubaria..	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Bithouli ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Barwa Raja Pakar	Thursday and Sunday.
		Tirthipur ..	Bishnpura ..	Do. and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Madhopur (Gauri Siram.)	Friday.
		Chaura Bargaon.	Kobraulia (Kobarnath).	Wednesday and Sunday.
		Do. ..	Sewarya (Hanumanganj.)	Ditto.
		Do. ..	Dubauli ..	Ditto.
		Do. ..	Lachhmipur ..	Thursday and Monday.
		Do. ..	Semra Hardo ..	Friday and do.
		Do. ..	Barawa ..	Ditto.
		Do. ..	Pachrukhia ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Sahebganj (Padrauna.)	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.
		Do. ..	Pipra Buzurg ..	Thursday and Sunday.
		Malsal Saraini	Baghauch ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Deoria.. ..	Thursday and Sunday.
		Do. ..	Ramnagar ..	Ditto.
		Do. ..	Patherdewa ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Bancharia ..	Friday and Monday.
		Dó. ..	Bishenpura ..	Ditto.
		Do. ..	Tarman Salhori ..	Wednesday and Sunday.
		Do. ..	Barsa patti (Siriganj).	Friday and Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Pakha.. ..	Wednesday.

MARKETS 1919—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Market days.
Padrauna—(*continued*).	Sidhua Jobna—(*continued*).	Malsai Saraini	Basdila Muinuddin (Pachrakhia.)	Thursday and Sunday.
		Do. ..	Kuber patti ..	Ditto.
		Sandi ..	Sandi	Wednesday and Sunday.
		Do. ..	Domarbhor ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Sakhopar .	Thursday, Sunday and Monday.
		Mainpur ..	Maldih ..	Tuesday and Saturday
		Do. ..	Tirkatia ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Kundwa (Dhanipatti.)	Friday and Monday.
		Do. ..	Sapahwa ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Pamaulia ..	Wednesday and Sunday.
		Parwarpar ..	Deoria ..	Friday and Monday.
		Do. ..	Amwa	Ditto.
		Do. ..	Kusmha (Ragarganj)	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Tikuatar ..	Thursday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Parwarpar ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Mahuadih ..	Monday.
		Do. ..	Padahra ..	Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Rampur Buzurg ..	Tuesday and Monday.
		Do. ..	Ahrauli ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Kurmonta ..	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Sirkatia ..	Friday.
		Rampur Dhab	Barwa patti (Amwa Khas).	Tuesday and Friday.
		Do. ..	Rampur Barhan ..	Thursday and Monday.
		Bank Jogni	Sahebganj ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Pipra misr ..	Friday and Monday.
		Do. ..	Somahi Sampat patti.	Ditto.
		Do. ..	Siswa	Thursday and Monday
		Do. ..	Rajpur khas ..	Wednesday and Sunday.
		Do. ..	Somhi Rani ..	Tuesday and Friday.
		Rampur Kotha	Baikunthpur ..	Tuesday and Friday.
		Do. ..	Chiuria (Bansgaon)	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Chirkatia ..	Thursday and Monday.
		Do. ..	Dodhai ..	Ditto.
		Jhinkol ..	Sondia ..	Thursday, Sunday.
		Do. ..	Jhinkaul ..	Friday and Monday. day.
		Do. ..	Dhorahra ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Jokwa Buzurg ..	Do. and Sunday.
		Do. ..	Kangi Tikar ..	Wednesday and Sunday.
		Do. ..	Turkpatti Mahna..	Friday and Monday.

MARKETS 1919—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Market days.
Padrauna—(*continued*).	Sidhwajohna—(*continued*).	Jhinkol	Fazilnagar	Thursday and Sunday.
		Sapahi Kocha	Kormaiti	Wednesday and Sunday.
		Ditto	Dogbra	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Ditto	Semra	Do. Friday.
		Bhatahi Badraon.	Darjia	Friday and Monday.
		Ditto	Bishenpura	Ditto.
		Ditto	Bardoha Bazar	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Ditto	Duldalia	Tuesday and Do.
		Ditto	Bilwa	Thursday and Sunday.
		Ditto	Tikta	Ditto.
		Ditto	Barandoha	Ditto Monday.
		Ditto	Basdila Mahant	Friday and Tuesday.
		Ditto	Belo Chhoto urf Qazipur.	Ditto.
		Bansi Chargora.	Badhiy Chapra	Ditto.
		Ditto	Belkundra	Tuesday.
		Ditto	Khutahi Bazar	Friday and Monday.
		Ditto	Ekanthi urf Bhatgwatpur.	Saturday.
		Ditto	Kinderpatti	Thursday.
		Ditto	Khesia	Friday and Tuesday.
		Bhalua	Langri	Ditto Monday.
		Do.	Karkhana Mahnawa	Thursday and Sunday.
		Do.	Sapaha Kothi	Thursday and Saturday.
		Do.	Sikhaunia Buzurg	Thursday and Monday.
		Do	Pokarchinda	Wednesday and Sunday.
		Khan	Churaman Sokhan	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Do.	Belwa Khurd	Ditto.
		Do.	Lachhmipur	Wednesday.
		Do.	Parchandia Saraiya Mahant patti.	Thursday and Sunday.
		Do.	Rahso Janubi patti	Ditto.
		Do.	Bharsarwa	Wednesday.
		Nanganwan	Khajuri	Thursday and Saturday.
		Ditto	Barwa Ratanpur	Ditto Monday.
		Ditto	Sarar Bindauli	Thursday and Monday.
		Papaur	Dhuan Tikar	Ditto Saturday.
		Do.	Mahnadih (Amdariya).	Friday.
		Do.	Khutahi	Thursday and Sunday.
		Do.	Barwa Khurd	Ditto.
		Do.	Bagahi (Khan Chapra).	Monday.
		Do.	Ram Kola	Thursday and Saturday.
		Dandupur	Rewari	Sunday.

MARKETS 1919—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Market days.
Padrauna—(*concluded*).	Sidhwa Jobna—(*concluded*).	Dandupur ..	Misrauli (Bahadurganj).	Thursday and Monday.
		Ditto ..	Badahra ..	Ditto Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Mogri ..	Ditto.
		Ditto ..	Adhar Chapra ..	Thursday and Monday.
		Ditto ..	Madhopur Gojahi..	Friday.
		Bansi Chargora.	Harpur Babniya..	Thursday and Monday.
		Ditto ..	Dhurborha ..	Ditto.
		Ditto ..	Pipra Buzurg ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Samo Chapra ..	Ditto Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Jungle Jataha ..	Thursday Ditto.
		Batsara ..	Bhujauli ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Kohar Gadhai ..	Thursday Ditto.
		Do. ..	Kotwa ..	Ditto.
		Do. ..	Tedabi ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Maghi ..	Do.
		Do. ..	Ramnagar ..	Do.
		Do. ..	Banwariganj ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Lakhna Lakhwi ..	Do.
		Do. ..	Misrauli ..	Do.
		Do. ..	inbardaha ..	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Khadda ..	Sunday Tuesday and Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Batsaha ..	Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Siswa Gopal ..	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Mathia Buzurg ..	Monday.
		Do. ..	Bulahwa ..	Monday and Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Naurangia ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Ghatwa ..	Tuesday and Friday.
Hata.	Haveli.	Parwarpur ..	Captainganj ..	Friday and Tuesday.
		Ditto ..	Menhda ..	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Gajra ..	Monday
		Ditto ..	Indupur ..	Wednesday.
		Ditto ..	Narayanpur ..	Sunday and Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Mathouli ..	Tuesday and Friday.
		Ditto ..	Mondila ..	Monday Ditto.
		Ditto ..	Deorajpur ..	Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Bhiswa ..	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Ditto ..	Domri Siswangi patti.	Ditto.
		Padkhori ..	Mansurganj ..	Monday.
		Didupur ..	Bhainsahi ..	Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Mangalpur ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Paikauli ..	Thursday.
		Bindwar ..	Julahpurwa ..	Do.
		Do. ..	Bisni ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Anantpur ..	Do.
		Do. ..	Belwa ..	Wednesday and Sunday.

MARKETS 1919—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Market days.
Hata.	Silhat.	Bharsand ..	Bodarwar ..	Thursday and Saturday
		Do. ..	Bharsand Khas ..	Friday and Monday.
		Singhpur ..	Rampur Sheopur-auna.	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Dhara Buzurg ..	Monday.
		Banchara ..	Sabaur urf Thuthi	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Misrauli ..	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Sakrauli ..	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Padri ..	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Banchara ..	Sunday.
		Narayanpur Chuiraha.	Amari Jhanga ..	Saturday.
		Bakhra ..	Bakhra ..	Wednesday.
		Benayak ..	Isri ..	Saturday.
		Kataura ..	Chorkhori ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Sirsia ..	Tuesday.
		Chariaon ..	Sohuisa ..	Monday and Friday.
		Do. ..	Chariaon Khas ..	Tuesday.
		Dont ..	Araipar ..	Wednesday.
		Sirjam ..	Sirjam khas ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Belwa	Friday.
		Do. ..	Baitalpur ..	Tuesday.
		Idrakpur ..	Beltikra ..	Sunday.
		Indupur ..	Sanda	Friday.
		Ditto ..	Patarhat ..	Monday.
		Ditto ..	Atardiha ..	Tuesday.
		Ditto ..	Ranipur ..	Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Gauri Khurd ..	Friday.
		Ditto ..	Indarpur ..	Saturday and Wednesday.
		Ditto ..	Pakni	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Mathia ..	Monday.
		Dhatura ..	Tendubi ..	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Belhi	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Bikrampur Banspar	Monday.
		Do. ..	Basdila ..	Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Kathaura Ram ..	Friday.
		Nagwa Tikar	Bhurhi ..	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Burdigwania ..	Tuesday.
		Ditto ..	Jogam.. ..	"
		Ditto ..	Usra Bazar ..	Thursday and Monday.
		Ditto ..	Rudarpur ..	Friday and Tuesday.
		Ditto ..	Narayanpur ..	Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Ikauna ..	Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Saraun Buzurg ..	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Jagarnathpur ..	Friday.
		Ditto ..	Belwa Dubauli ..	Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Pachma ..	Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Kandhauli ..	Monday.
		Ditto ...	Beni	Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Chahti ..	Monday.
		Ditto ..	Kaelgarha ..	Sunday and Wednesday.

MARKETS 1919—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Market days.
Hata.—(*concluded*).		Nagida Tikar	Tewi	Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Chhapauli ..	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Jagdishpur ..	Wednesday.
		Madanpur ..	Madanpur ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Shahjahanpur	Nagwan ..	Kathauli ..	Monday.
		Do. ..	Sami patti ..	Wednesday
		Do. ..	Shyampur ..	Friday,
		Do. ..	Nautan Hathiagarh	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Tarkulwa ..	Tarkulwa ..	,, ,,
		Do. ..	Rampur khas ..	Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.
		Do. ..	Mahua Pani ..	Monday.
		Do. ..	Bishenpur Sopi urf Chiuntaha.	Monday and Friday.
		Do. ..	Sirsia Gotha ..	Sunday and Thursday.
		Do. ..	Sonaula Ramnagar	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Hetimpur ..	Tuesday and Saturday,
		Bhatni ..	Pipra Dulah Qadam	Friday and Monday.
		Do. ..	Mundera ..	Thursday.
		Chakdiya ..	Sakaria urf Ramnagar.	"
		Bhainsa Dabar	Bhainsa Dabar ..	Friday and Monday.
		Ditto ..	Bhaghra Mahuari...	Tuesday.
		Ditto ..	Pipra	Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Lachkanpur ..	Wednesday.
		Patna ..	Sirsia	Friday.
		Do. ..	Rampur Karkhaua	Monday and Thursday.
		Do. ..	Belwa	Friday
		Do. ..	Tawakkalpur ..	Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Pokhar bhinda ..	Tuesday.
		Bichhauli ..	Munjahna Hetim..	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Jhanga ..	Monday and Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Hata	Tuesday and Friday.
		Ditto ..	Karmha ..	Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Ahrauli ..	Wednesdy,
		Ditto ..	Piparhi Bharkondwa	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Bal Kunwan ..	,,
Bansgaon.		Pariapar ..	Mahna.. ..	Monday and Thursday
	Bhawapar	Kuswansi ..	Kusmaul ..	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Debuapar ..	Tuesday and Friday.
		Ditto ..	Malaon ..	Wednesday.
		Ditto ..	Bharwal ..	Saturday.
		Kotha ..	Bhalwan ..	,,
		Do. ..	Kotha	Monday.
		Do. ..	Gajpur ..	Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Banspar ..	Sunday.
		Gurmhi ..	Gurmhi (Malonli)	,,
		Do. ..	Pandepar ..	Thursday.
		Pachisi ..	Dhatura Bishenpur	Tuesday.
		Gagha ..	Gagha Hatwa ..	,,
		Do. ..	Gagha Bishenpurwa	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Gadhi.. ..	Thursday.

MARKETS 1919—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Market days.
Bansgaon.—(*concluded*).	Unaula	Haveli ..	Chhatai ..	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Katya	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Bishenpur ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Dohariya ..	Monday.
		Do ..	Khutahna ..	Wednesday.
		Mohsin ..	Bhatauli ..	"
		Do. ..	Bansgaon ..	Monday and Friday.
		Do. ..	Gajar Jagdish ..	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Barhan ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Raghwa dih ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Unaulu (Sangram pur).	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Bhainsaha ..	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Badhai Purwa ..	"
		Bankata ..	Ahmadpur ..	"
		Do. ..	Bankata ..	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Mahmudpur ..	Tuesday.
	Dhuria-par.	Barhaj ..	Gola Bazar ..	Tuesday and Friday.
		Belghat ..	Shabpur ..	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Kori	Sunday and Thursday.
		Do. ..	Nargada ..	" and Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Gaighat ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Gaurganj ..	Monday.
		Ditto ..	Belghat ..	Friday.
		Mathauli ..	Malhanpar ..	Ditto.
		Athaisi ..	Karaul (Majhganwan)	Ditto.
		Bankat ..	Murarpur ..	Wednesday.
		Khutahan ..	Anandgarh ..	Monday and Thursday.
		Narre ..	Sahaijpar ..	Monday.
		Tior ..	Sahdodand ..	Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Janipur ..	Sunday.
		Majuri ..	Hata	Ditto.
		Barsi ..	Sikriganj ..	Sunday and Wednesday
		Bhadar ..	Dhekwa ..	Ditto.
		Usri ..	Asaunji ..	Thursday.
		Ratanpur ..	Baranagar ..	Ditto.
		Kurmant ..	Urwa	Saturday.
		Pali ..	Pali Khas ..	Ditto.
Mahrajganj.	Chillupar	Haveli ..	Barhalganj ..	Saturday and Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Bharsand ..	Tuesday and Friday.
		Sikandarpur	Ramgarh ..	Ditto.
		Majhaulia ..	Aswandpar ..	Thursday.
	Binayak-pur.	Mirchwar ..	Khanwan ..	Ditto.
		Ditto ..	Nautanwa ..	Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Baria Pasia ..	Thursday.
		Sirsia ..	Siswa urf Khuria ..	Monday.
		Do. ..	Bhagwanpur ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Jagauli ..	Tuesday.
		Nagwan ..	Bhagatpurwa ..	Monday.
		Ditto ..	Deoghati ..	Friday.
		Ditto ..	Janghti ..	Thursday.

MARKETS 1919—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Market days.
Bansgaon.—(*concluded*).	Unaula	Haveli ..	Chhatai ..	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Katya	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Bishenpur ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Dohariya ..	Monday.
		Do ..	Khutahna ..	Wednesday.
		Mohsin ..	Bhatauli ..	"
		Do. ..	Bansgaon ..	Monday and Friday.
		Do. ..	Gajar Jagdish ..	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Barhan ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Raghwa dih ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Unaulu (Sangrampur).	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Bhainsaha ..	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Badhai Purwa ..	"
		Bankata ..	Ahmadpur ..	"
		Do. ..	Bankata ..	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Mahmudpur ..	Tuesday.
	Dhuriapar.	Barhaj ..	Gola Bazar ..	Tuesday and Friday.
		Belghat ..	Shabpur ..	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Kori	Sunday and Thursday.
		Do. ..	Nargada ..	" and Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Gaighat ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Gaurganj ..	Monday.
		Ditto ..	Belghat ..	Friday.
		Mathauli ..	Malhanpar ..	Ditto.
		Athaisi ..	Karaul (Majhganwan)	Ditto.
		Bankat ..	Murarpur ..	Wednesday.
		Khutahan ..	Anandgarh ..	Monday and Thursday.
		Narre ..	Sahaijpar ..	Monday.
		Tior ..	Sahdodand ..	Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Janipur ..	Sunday.
		Majuri ..	Hata	Ditto.
		Barsi ..	Sikriganj ..	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Bhadar ..	Dhekwa ..	Ditto.
		Usri ..	Asaunji ..	Thursday.
		Ratanpur ..	Baranagar ..	Ditto.
		Kurmant ..	Urwa	Saturday.
		Pali ..	Pali Khas ..	Ditto.
Mahrajganj.	Chillupar	Haveli ..	Barhalganj ..	Saturday and Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Bharsand ..	Tuesday and Friday.
		Sikandarpur	Ramgarh ..	Ditto.
		Majhaulia ..	Aswandpar ..	Thursday.
	Binayakpur.	Mirchwar ..	Khanwan ..	Ditto.
		Ditto ..	Nautanwa ..	Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Baria Pasia ..	Thursday.
		Sirsia ..	Siswa urf Khuria ..	Monday.
		Do. ..	Bhagwanpur ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Jagauli ..	Tuesday.
		Nagwan ..	Bhagatpurwa ..	Monday.
		Ditto ..	Deoghati ..	Friday.
		Ditto ..	Janghti ..	Thursday.

MARKETS 1919—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Market days.
Mahrajganj.—(*continued*).	Tilpur ..	Sukrahar ..	Thuthibari ..	Sunday and Thursday.
		Khas ..	Mithaura ..	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Nichlaul ..	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Pachmau ..	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Sikhni.. ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Gadaura ..	Tuesday.
		Doma Khand	Lachhmipur ..	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Baithaulia ..	Friday.
		Ditto ..	Regbia ..	Wednesday.
		Sonari ..	Parsauni ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Bharat Khand	Kaimi	Monday.
		Sonari ..	Chowk ..	Tuesday.
		Purani Karhi	Siswa Bazar ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Nai Karhi ..	Basdila ..	Tuesday.
	Haveli ..	Matkopa ..	Ghugli Buzurg ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Do. railway station.	Sunday and Tuesday.
		Ditto ..	Pouharia Lakri ..	Thursday and Monday.
		Ditto ..	Rampur Baldaha ..	Monday and Friday.
		Ditto ..	Belwa Tikar ..	Friday.
		Ditto ..	Harpur ..	Thursday.
		Biraicha ..	Khanpur ..	Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Lachhmipur ..	Tuesday.
		Ditto ..	Partawal ..	Tuhrsday and Sunday.
		Indauhar ..	Bijauli.. ..	Tuesday.
		Unti ..	Barahra Baraipar..	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Sumergarh ..	Wednesday.
		Banki ..	Sondela urf Khuntaha.	Monday.
		Do. ..	Paniara ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Kamasi Khurd ..	Wednesday.
		Katahra ..	Dharampur ..	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Siswa	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Ditto ..	Uska	Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Amrautia ..	Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Maupakar attached to Dhanwan.	Tuesday.
		Ditto ..	Barhatganj khas attached to Chiuraba.	Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Nadwa Bazar ..	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Banspar ..	Wednesday.
		Ditto ..	Rajwal ..	Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Banha Babu ..	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Nandabhar ..	Wednesday.
		Ditto ..	Barwa ..	Tuesday.
		Ditto ..	Agya	Monday.
		Ditto ..	Bagapar ..	Friday.
		Ditto ..	Singarpur ..	Sunday.

MARKETS 1919.—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Market days.
Mahrajganj.	Haveli ..	Katahra ..	Haidarganj pertaining to Semra.	Wednesday.
		Ditto ..	Bhagatar ..	Friday.
		Lehuda ..	Pipra Parsauni ..	Do
		Ditto ..	Mahua Adda ..	Wednesday.
		Ditto ..	Bargon ..	Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Paisia Malaiyan ..	Tuesday.
		Ditto ..	Bhagwanpur ..	Monday.
		Ditto ..	Purandarpur ..	Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Matihanwa urf Brijmanganj.	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Lehuda ..	Wednesday.
		Ditto ..	Rudrapur Lakhni..	Ditto.
		Ditto ..	Bardand ..	Tuesday.
		Rigauli ..	Kanapar urf Ramnagar.	Monday.
		Ditto ..	Solaura Khurd ..	Sunday
		Ditto ..	Sangad ..	Do.
		Ditto ..	Rigauli ..	Tuesday.
		Bhari Bhaisi	Narkatia ..	Wednesday.
		Ditto ..	Gangi	Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Mansurganj ..	Monday.
		Ditto ..	Satgur.. ..	Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Majuri ..	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Sahebganj urf Pipiganj.	Tuesday.
		Ditto ..	Bhaura Bari ..	Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Mohnag ..	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Mahas Lakhwa ..	Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Chaumukha ..	Friday and Monday.
		Ditto ..	Ramnagar Khutaha urf Natwal.	Sunday.
		Sumbha khor	Indarpur ..	Monday.
		Ditto ..	Muhammadpur ..	Friday.
		Ditto ..	Machhligata ..	Tuesday.
		Ditto ..	Bargadhi ..	Saturday.
		Ditto ..	Chantarwa ..	Wednesday.
		Pachwara ..	Ahraulf ..	Monday.
		Ditto ..	Jaswal ...	Wednesday.
		Ditto ..	Rajabari ..	,,
		Ditto ..	Terhabir ..	Friday.
		Ditto ..	Bardahni ..	Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Jogichak ..	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Thawaipur ..	Saturday.
		Ditto ...	Chiuntaha Bazar ..	Wednesday and Sun.
		Marachhi Chandaur.	Baijnathpur ...	Sunday.
		Ditto ..	Parmeshwarpur tola Darghat.	Thursday.
		Ditto ..	Parmeshwarpnr tola Bansapti.	Monday.
		Ditto ..	Sarahri ..	Friday.
		Khutahan ..	Dumri II ..	Saturday.

MARKETS 1919.—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Market days.
Maharajganj.—(*concluded*).	Haveli.—(*concluded*).	Khutahan ..	Mundila urf Jhungia-Bazar.	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Sarai Gularia ..	Monday.
		Do. ..	Gularha Bazar ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Budha Dih ..	Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Jungle Ahmad Ali Shah urf Tura.	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Phulwaria ...	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Kormha Buzurg ..	Thursday.
		Haveli ..	Mirzapur ..	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Keotalia ..	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Raiganj ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Kharabar urf Soba Bazar.	Monday and Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Girdharganj Mahadeo Jharkhundi.	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Tilkonia ..	Friday and Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Sara Sonauni ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Dangipar ...	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Sondauli Bindauli..	"
		Rajdhani ..	Jagdishpur ..	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Thuni Mahob chak.	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Bishenpura ..	Monday.
		Do. ..	Dihghat ...	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Barhi ..	Thursday.
		Do. ...	Rajdhani khas ...	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Gauri	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Jhangaha ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Khutahan ..	Monday.
		Rasulpur ..	Barampur ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Mithabel ...	Thurday.
		Keotali ..	Mundera ..	Wednesday, and Saturday
		Do ..	Keotali ..	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Chaura ..	Monday, and Friday.
		Do. ..	Bhawapar ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Baraipur ..	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Jagdishpur ..	Monday and Thursday.
		Do. ..	Dumri ..	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Pipraich ..	Monday and Thursday.
		Do. ..	Bhatahat ..	Sunday
		Patra ..	Kusmi Bazar ..	Tuesday, and Friday.
		Do. ...	Bahrampur ...	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Hemdapur ..	Tuesday.
		Gaura ..	Dohria ..	"
		Qasba ..	Basharatpur ..	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Mohripur ..	"
	Bhawapur.	Haveli ..	Sewain Bazar ..	Monday.
		Do. ..	Bhawapar ..	Sunday and Thursday.
		Ret ...	Haraiya ..	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Bharauli Buzurg ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Lakhnan ..	Sunday and Wednesday.

MARKETS 1919—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Market days.
Sadar.	Hasanpur Maghar.	Bhawapar ..	Barhuan ..	Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Akla	Thursday.
		Aurangabad.	Dumri.. ..	Saturday.
		Utar Haveli.	Baraipar ..	Monday.
		Do. ..	Ghaghsara ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Govindpur ..	Tuesday.
		Gahasand ..	Bhagaura ..	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Minwan ..	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Sahjanva Luchni ..	Tuesday.
		Bharsand ..	Bhiti	Friday.
		Bhadesri ..	Bhiswa Harpur ..	Thursday.
		Khajuri ..	Sonbarsa ..	Monday.
Deoria.	Salempur Majhauli.	Haveli ..	Rani Bazar ..	Tuesday and Friday.
		Do. ..	Bhatpar ..	" "
		Do. ..	Paroha ..	" "
		Do- ..	Bhenda Pakar ..	" "
		Do. ..	Bheari ..	Monday and Thursday
		Do. ..	Khampur ..	" "
		Do. ..	Barkagaon ..	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Majhauli ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Tikampar ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Bhingari ..	Sunday.
		Gautama ..	Ahrauli Baghal ..	"
		Do. ..	Bangara Bazar ..	Saturday and Wednesday.
		Sohanpur ..	Tumar Pande ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Sohunpur ..	Monday Tuesday and Thursday.
		Do. ..	Inguri Sarai ..	Tuesday and Friday.
		Do. ..	Bhainsahi ..	Monday and Thursday.
		Balwan ..	Bawan ..	" "
		Do. ..	Negarwa ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Bhawan Chappar ..	" "
		Do. ..	Siktia ..	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Parsia ..	Monday and Friday.
		Do. ..	Katarwa ..	Tuesday "
		Do. ..	Rampur ..	Sunday and Tuesday.
		Ghanti ..	Lachhmipur ..	" "
		Do. .	Ghanti ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Kharaut ..	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Motipur Bhual ..	Monday and Thursday.
		Do. ..	Bharhi Chaura ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Belwa Afghan ..	Saturday,
		Do. ..	Kukur Ghanti ..	Tuesday and Friday.
		Do. ..	Chauria ..	Monday.
		Bhatni ..	Hatwa Bazar ..	Monday and Friday.
		Salempur ..	Tilauli ..	" "
		Do. ..	Salempur ..	Sunday and Thursday.
		Do. ..	Ichauria ..	Tuesday and Saturday.

MARKETS 1919—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Market days.
Deoria—(continued).	Salempur Majhauli—(contd.).	Parsipar ..	Nunkhar ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Padri Pande ..	„ „
		Do. ..	Khurdhur Khar ..	Sunday and Thursday.
		Purania ..	Parsa Bhagauti ..	„ „
		Do. ..	Balepur Kalan ..	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Purena ..	„
		Kachwar ..	Gaur	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Rajitpar ..	Monday.
		Do. ..	Banspar ..	Monday and Friday.
		Do. ..	Mahua pani ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Sidhua ..	„
		Do. ..	Dhuswa ..	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Baikunthpur ..	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Mathia Khurd ..	Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Munjhuag hat ..	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Basadih ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Bhainsahi ..	Monday.
		Do. ..	Karaundi ..	Wednesday
		Nai ..	Langra ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Karaundi ..	Thursday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Pakri	Monday.
		Do. ..	Bardihawal ..	Thursday.
		Surauli ..	Surauli ..	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Paikauli ..	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Baharwa ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Pipra Chandra Bhan	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Hata	Tuesday.
		Do: ..	Ahilwar Buzurg ..	Sunday.
		Deoria ..	Bharauli Bazar ..	Daily.
		Samogar ..	Barauni ..	Sunday.
		Do. ..	Mathia ..	Saturday.
		Do. ..	Samogar ..	Thursday.
		Kaparwar ..	Mohan Babu ..	Monday.
		Do. ..	Marail Shukul ..	Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Kaparwar Khas ..	Thursday.
		Raipura ..	Sonari ..	Monday.
		Do. ..	Gader ..	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Kardhia ..	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Belwani ..	Tuesday and Thursday.
		Do. ..	Garoha ..	Sunday and Thursday.
		Do. ..	Barhaj Bazar ..	Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Marahwa ..	Friday
		Do. ..	Moha Garhwa ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Bijayapur Jhingtor	Sunday and Friday.
		Do. ..	Dhawati ..	Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Thekwa ..	Friday.
		Do. ..	Babor ..	Wednesday.
		Do. ..	Paina ..	Saturday.

MARKETS 1919—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tappa.	Locality.	Market days.
Deoria—(*concluded*).	Salempur Majhauli—(*concld.*).	Bairauna ..	Bharauli ..	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Dumaria ..	Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Pachohan ..	Friday.
		Khukhundu	Khukhundu ..	Sunday and Thursday.
		Ballia ..	Lar	,, ,,
		Do. ..	Kundauli ..	Thursday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Mehrauna ..	,, ,,
		Do. ..	Padri	,, ,,
		Do. ..	Tewari ..	Thursday.
		Do. ..	Bhagalpur ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Do. ..	Ballia ..	Monday and Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Dharmer ..	,, ,,
		Do. ..	Ukta Malawant ..	,, Friday.
		Do. ..	Asmanan ..	,, ,,
		Do. ..	Isaro	Saturday.
		Mail ..	Pinde	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Do. ..	Panika ..	Monday and Friday.
		Do. ..	Mail Khas ..	Sunday and Thursday.
		Do. ..	Pipra	,, and Wednesday.
		Dond ..	Bardiha Dalipat ..	Tuesday.
			Rawatpar ..	Tuesday and Saturday.